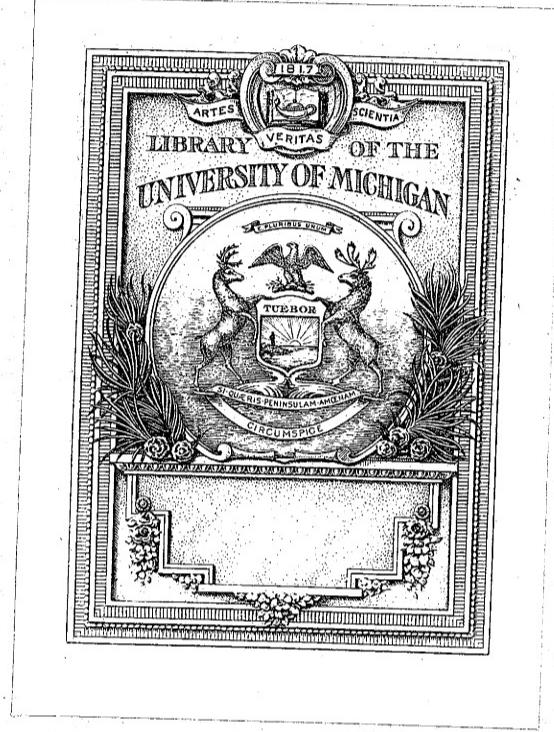


OGLE  
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STANDARD  
ATLAS  
OF  
ST. CLAIR  
COUNTY  
MICHIGAN

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STANDARD ATLAS  
OF  
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

MICHIGAN

INCLUDING  
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments  
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE  
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

CHICAGO.

1916

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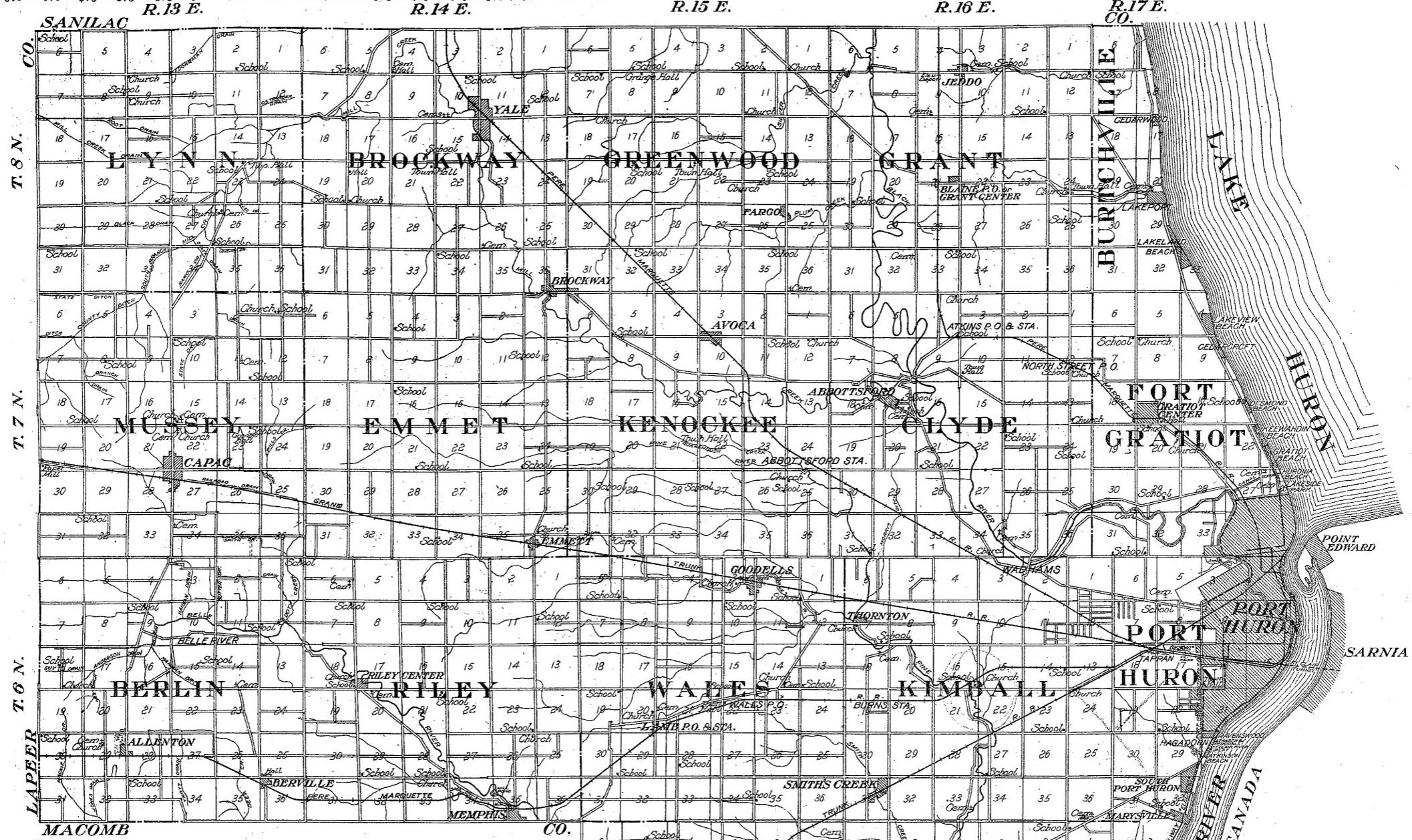
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# OUTLINE MAP OF St. CLAIR COUNTY MICHIGAN

Scale  $\frac{1}{20}$  of 1 inch to 1 mile

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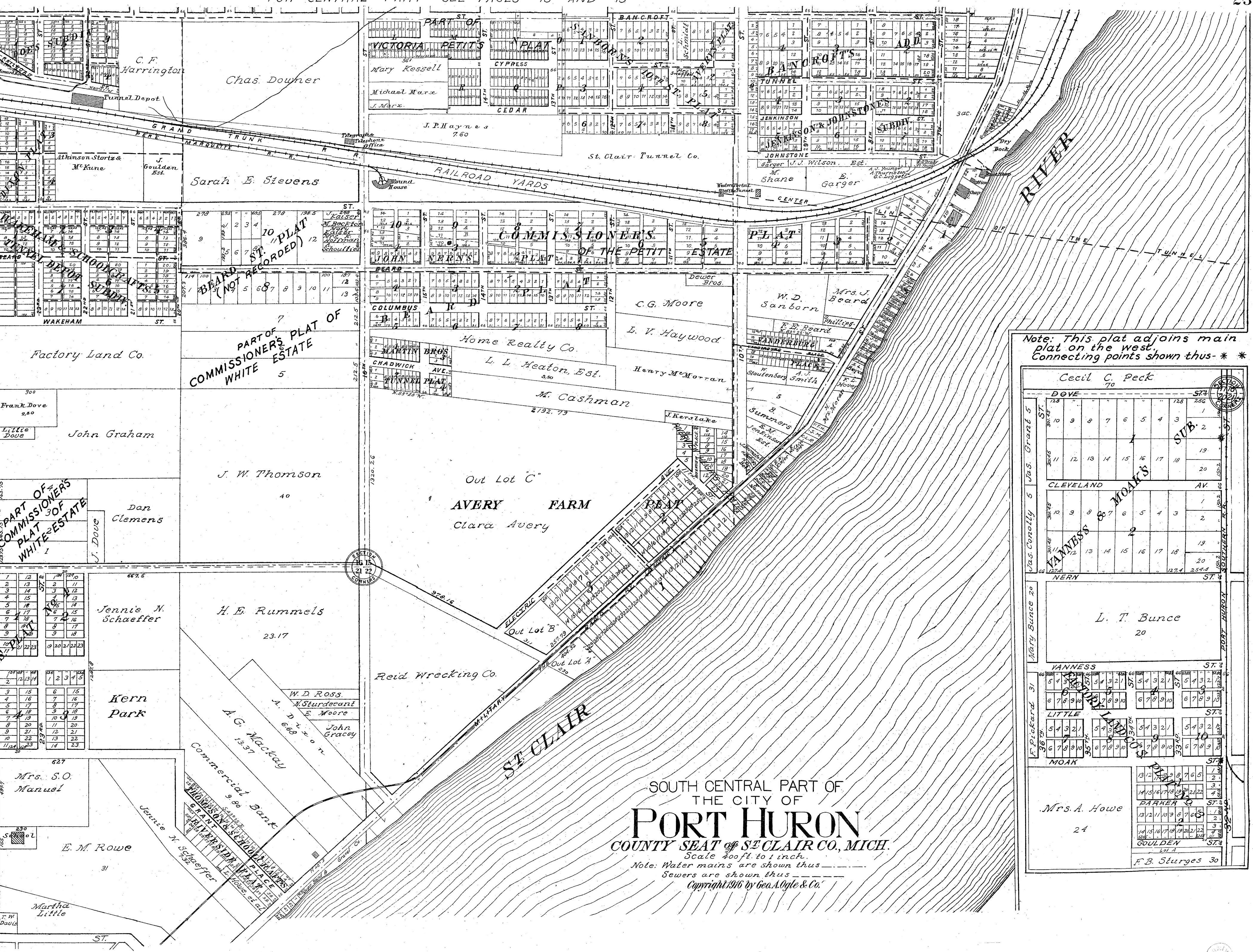
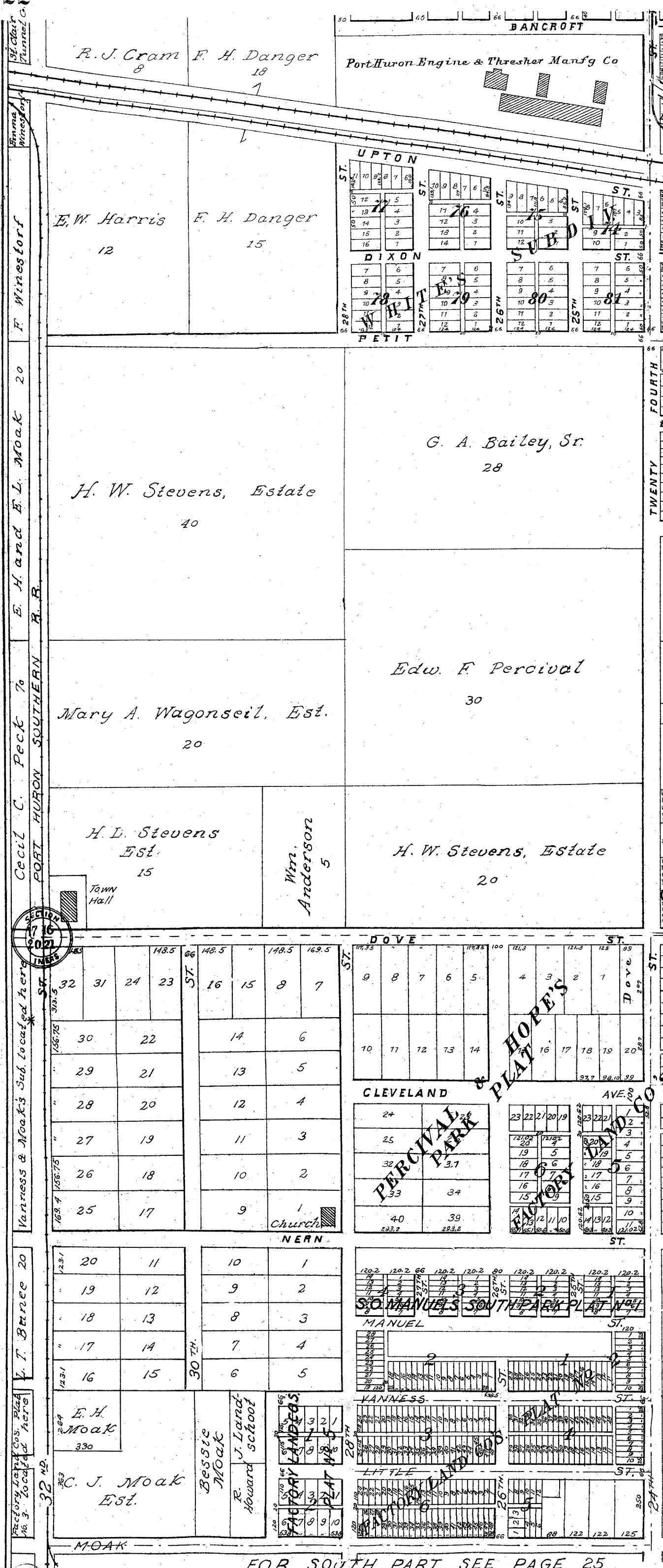












SOUTH CENTRAL PART OF  
THE CITY OF  
**PORT HURON**  
COUNTY SEAT of ST. CLAIR CO., MICH.

Note: Water mains are shown thus  
Sewers are shown thus  
Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

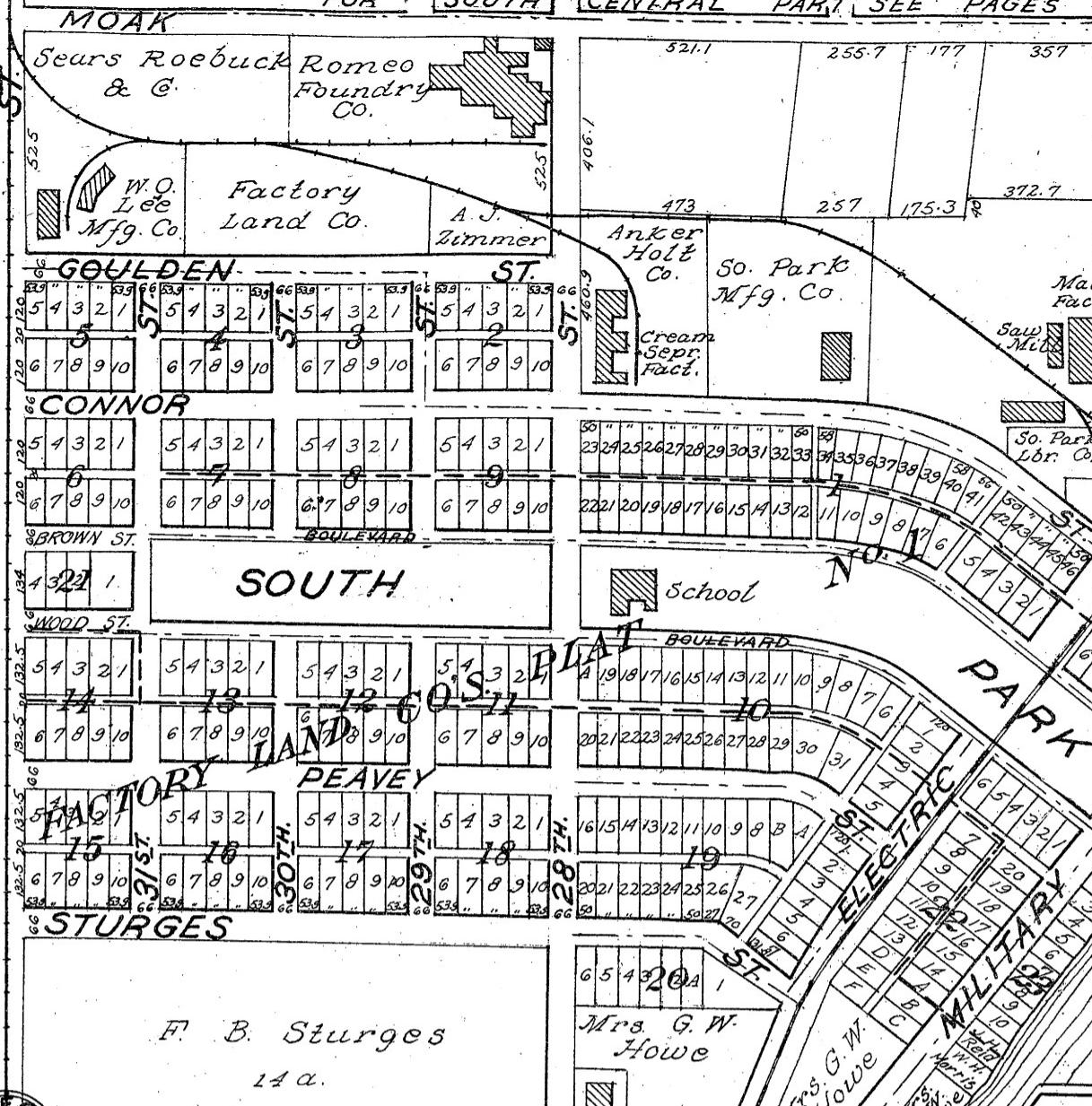
Note: This plat adjoins main  
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Connecting points shown thus - \*

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FOR SOUTH GENERAL PART SEE PAGES 22 AND 23.



SOUTH PART OF  
THE CITY OF  
**PORT HURON**  
COUNTY SEAT of ST CLAIR CO., MICH.  
Scale 400 ft. to 1 inch.  
Note: Water mains are shown thus —  
Sewers are shown thus —  
Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

F. B. Sturges  
12 a.

RAVENSWOOD

Mary M. Atkinson  
Bourbonnais Atkinson  
163 267

H. C. Hope  
317

Mary M. Atkinson  
300

Henry C. Hope

HAGADORN

Mary M.  
Atkinson

Peace  
Commerce  
Jars 200

200

R. T. Sturmer  
163 267

Wm. Wells  
200

H. Miller Estate  
29

T. R. Jewett  
32 NO. PORT HURON SOUTHERN R.R.

Mary M.  
Atkinson

P.H.S. RR Co.  
O. W. Smith  
G. E. Yokom  
L. A. and  
Blanch  
West  
22 24

Bence Creek

THE RAPID  
RAILWAY ELECTRIC  
ATKINSON BEACH  
ST. CLAIR

R. T. Sturmer

Edmund  
Atkinson

B. D. Cady

D. J. McCormick

Mrs. M.  
McGregor

O. W. Smith

G. E. Yokom

L. A. and  
Blanch  
West

22 24

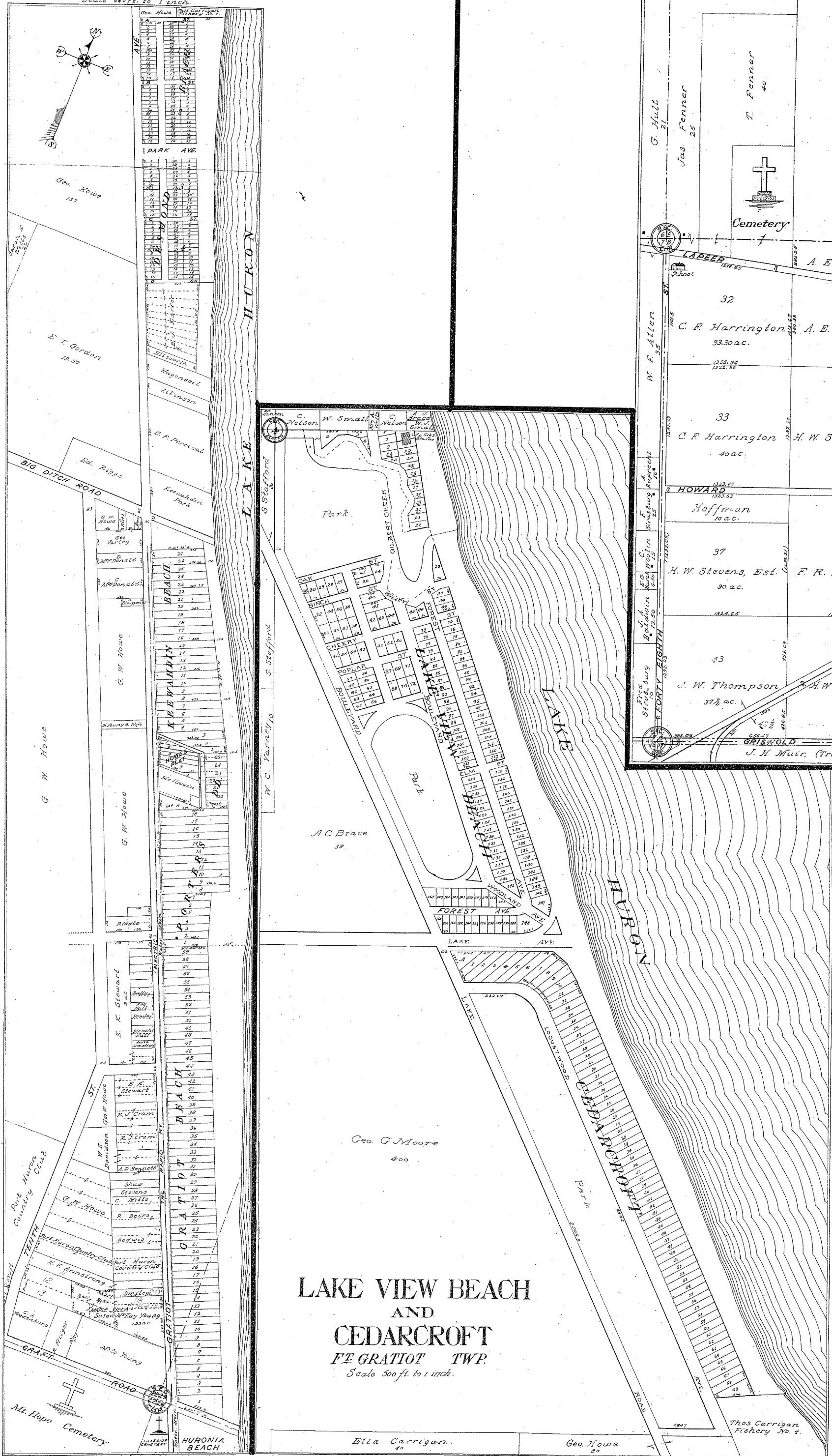
Bence Creek

PORT HURON TWP.

Scale 15 chains to 1 inch.

FORT GRATIOT TWP.  
Scale 600 ft. to a mile

FORT GRATIOT TWP.  
Scale 690 ft. to 1 inch



# LYNN

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 8 North, Range 13 East of the Michigan Meridian*

*SANILAC*

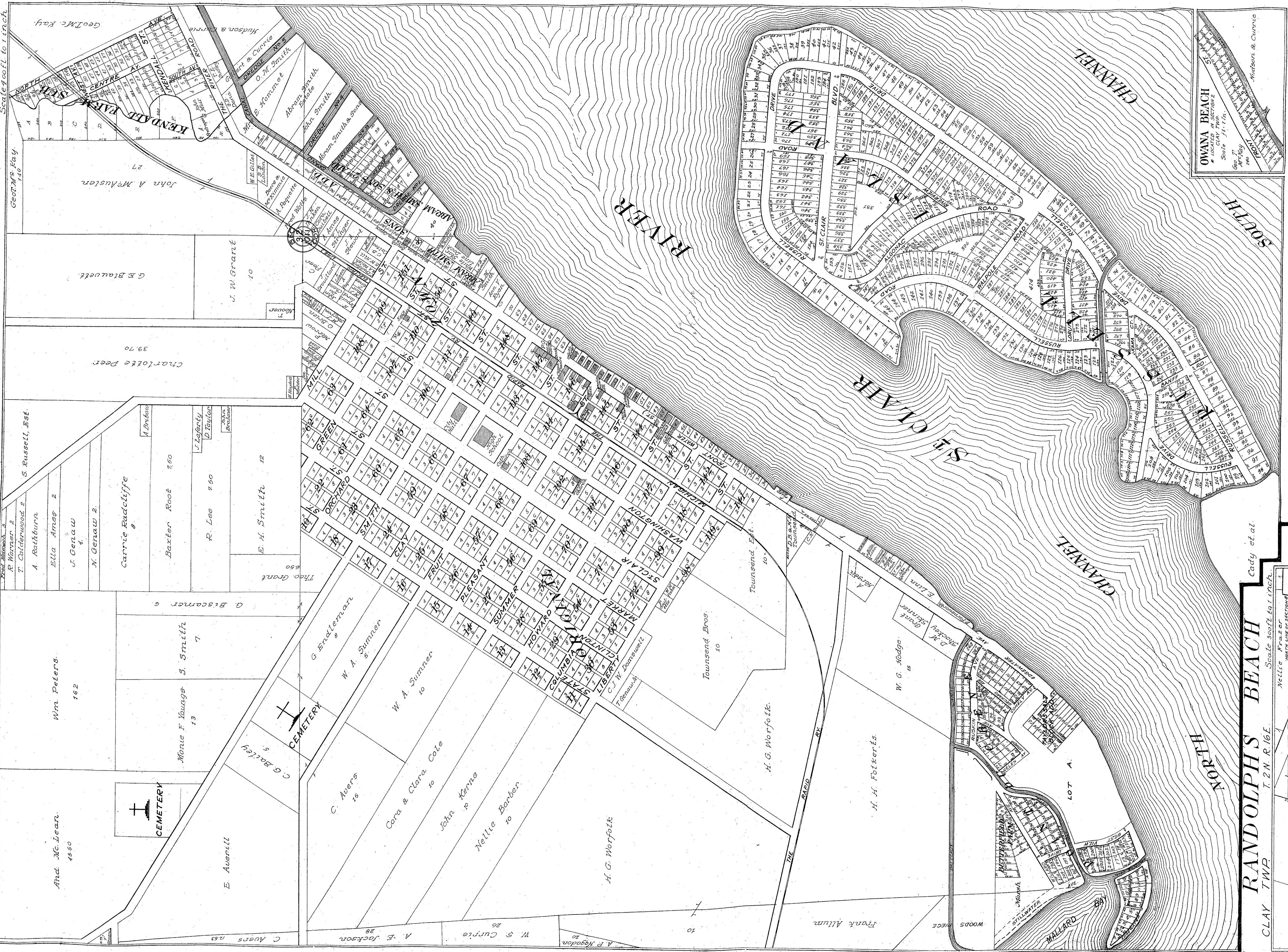
co.

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## MUSSEY

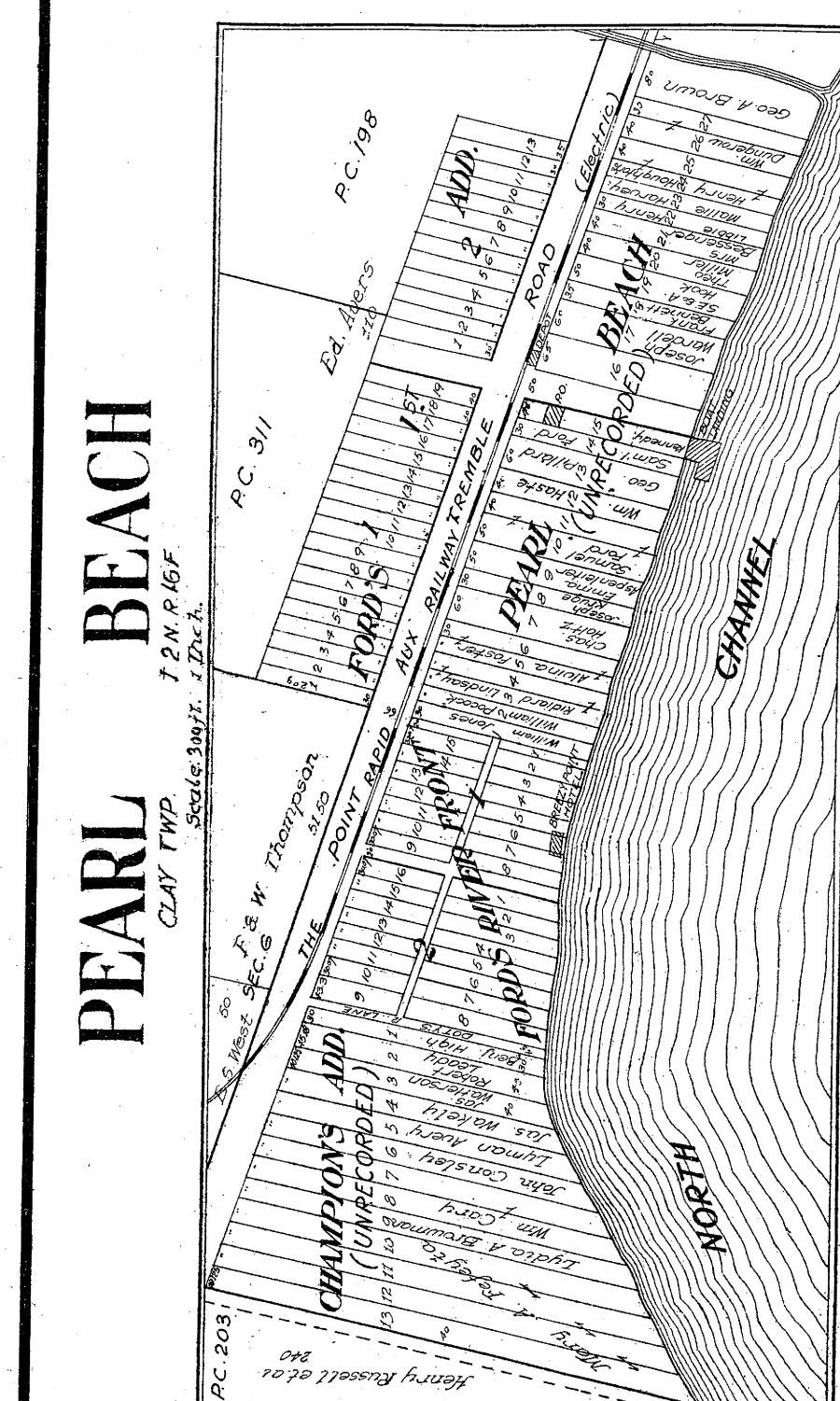
**ALGONAC  
POINT DU CHIENE & RUSSELL ISLAND**

TANAKA



# PEARL BEACH

CLAY TWP. T 2 N R 16 E  
Sec. 3, 3 mi. S. I. D. C.



NORTH CHANNEL

C. H. Woods

Alice Carson

S. 21

E.P. SEE

S. 22

Nellie Frazer

J. E. R. R. B. D. - R. B. D.

Jonathan Randolph

E. Louk

A. Beymer

B. Louk

C. Louk

D. Louk

E. Louk

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



MAP OF  
BROCKWAY

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 8 North, Range 14 East of the Michigan Meridian.*

CO.

TWP.

TWP

LYNN

GREENWOOD

## *EMMET*

MAP OF  
GREENWOOD  
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 8 North, Range 15 East of the Michigan Meridian*

# SANILAC

co.

777

۷۸۰

R.F.D.		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100							
Cliff Beckitt		Rich. Herron		Jas. Whitworth		8204		81.84		Fred. Staley		81.76		Wm. Heinmiller		80.84		Samuel Houston		40.08		39.88		79.60		Geo. Huston		79.16		Wm. Huff man		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47											
John Beckett		John Stenzel		G. Mihle		81.02		John Shaller		40		John Heinmiller		80		Chas. Wellman		Joe Knisley		40		Geo. Willey		50		Paul		Jeff Hazel		100		John Friesen		75.54		Joseph Faston		Aaron Farnsworth															
John B. Peters		Jesse Lett		40		W.E. Kennedy		J.W. Miller		80		Wm. Miller		Jacob Zeulich		20		Wm. Miller		100		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47																	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry		Lewis Nichols		78.83		Friesen		78.17		Judith C. Main		Nichols		76.47	
Sarah Leford		Sarah School		Beth Graybiel		West Zellar		49		Jacob Zuelich		Wm. Saunders		40		Wm. Miller		1		98.50		School		George Griggs		160		Nelson Clemens		180		L. J. Renno		George Griggs		160		H. Perry															





MAP OF  
GRANT

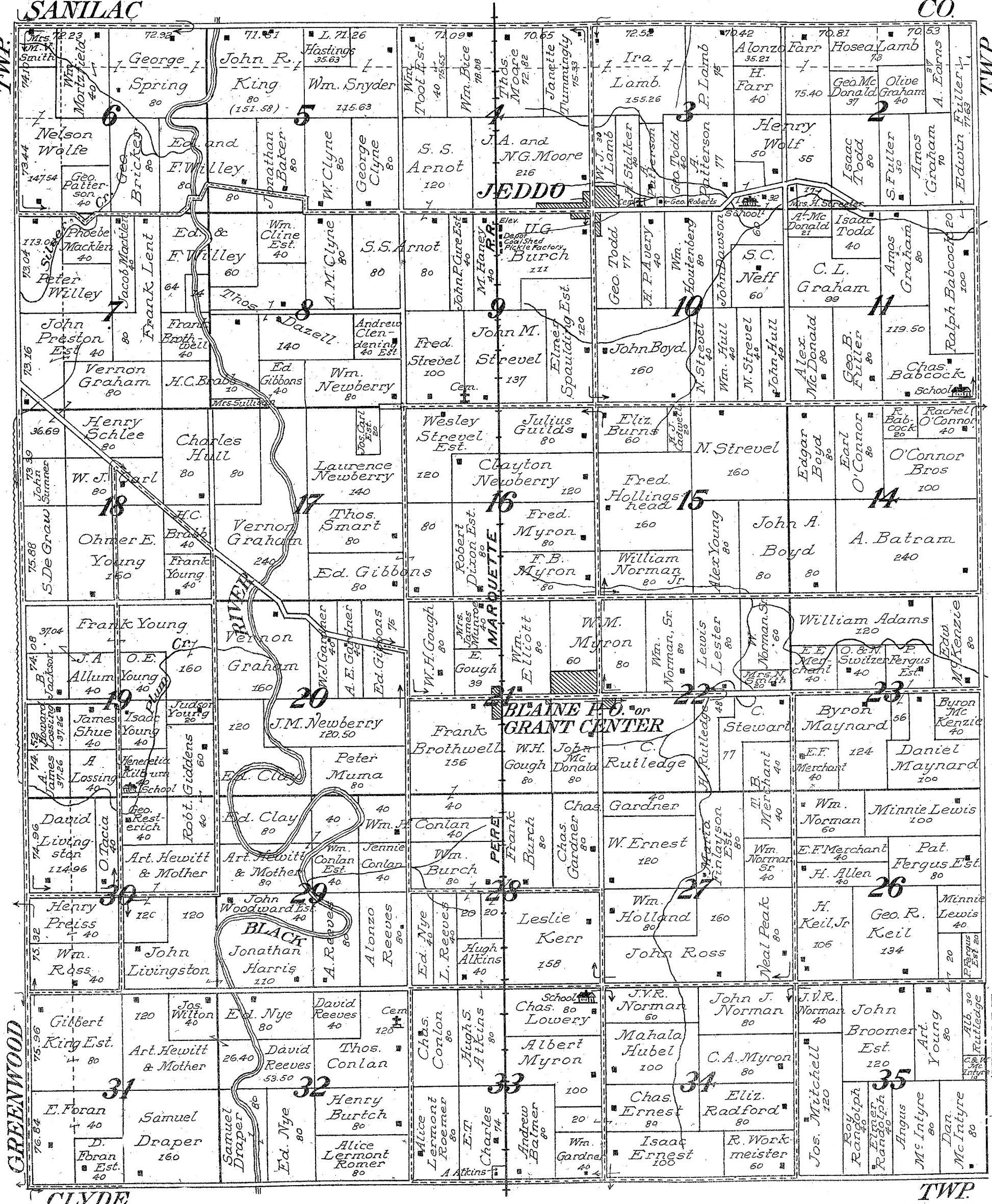
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

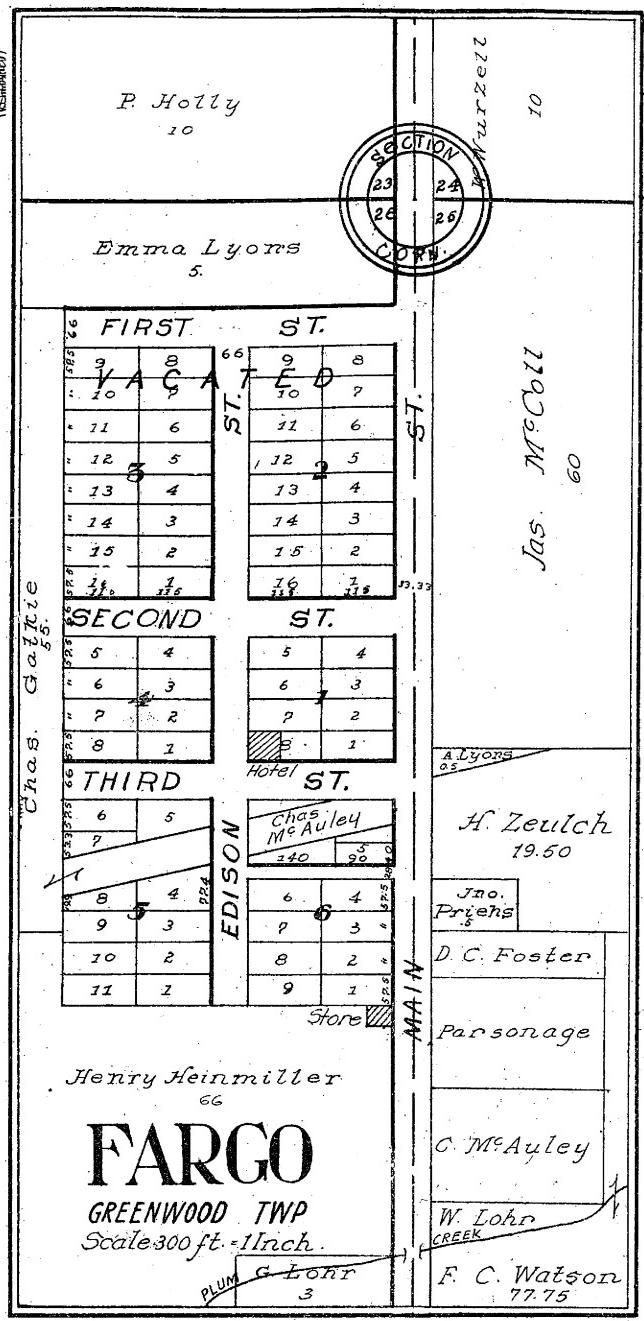
*Part of Township 8 North, Range 16 East of the Michigan Meridian*

SANILAC

co.

THIRD



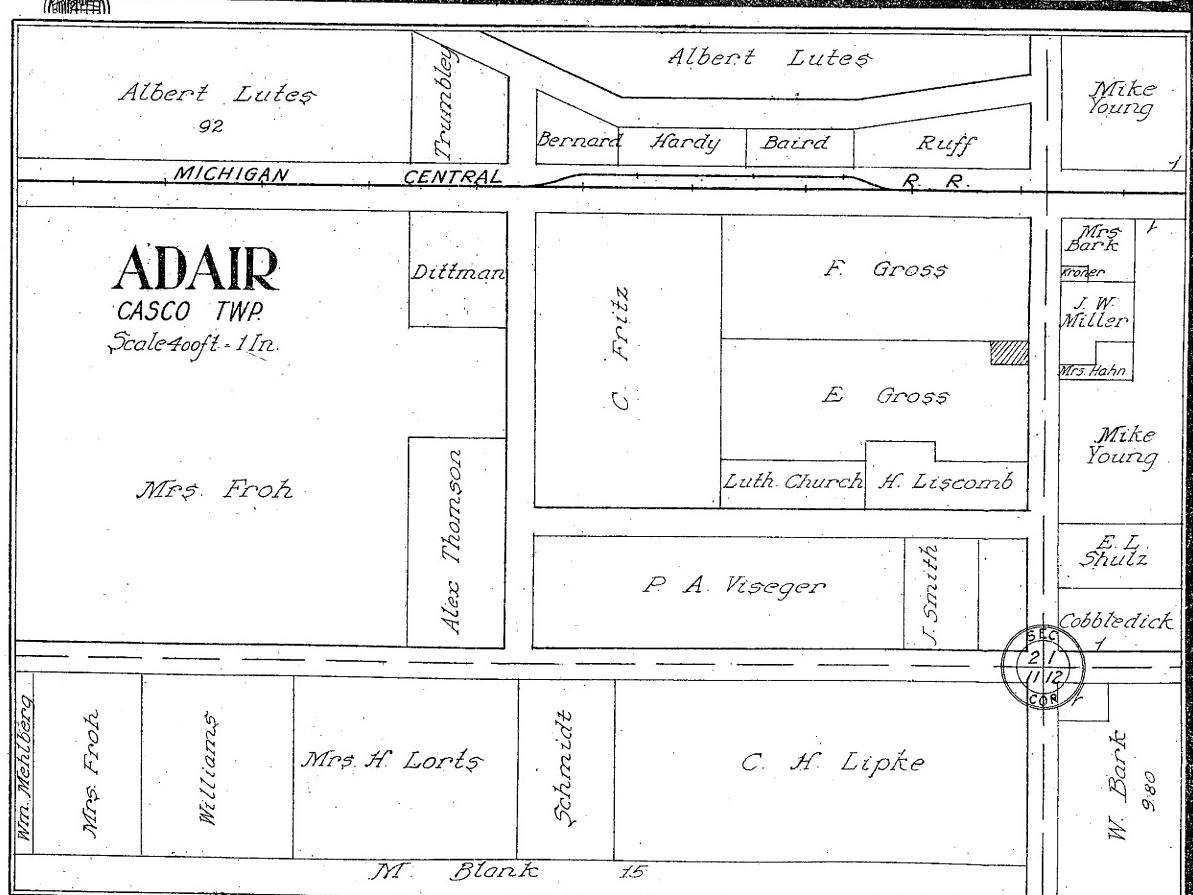
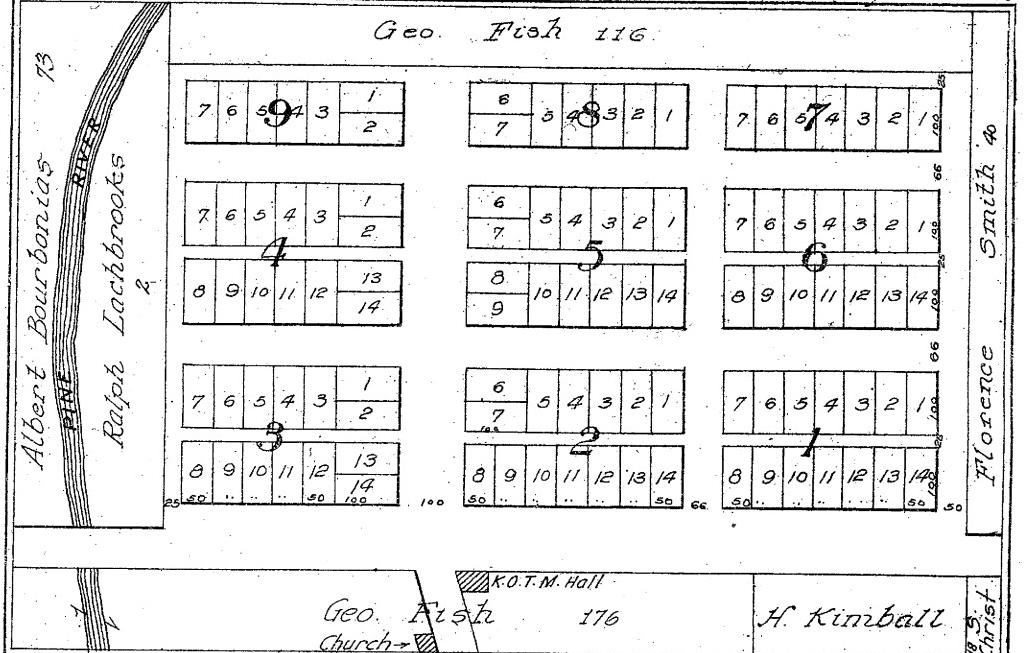


# THORNTON

LOCATED IN THE S.E. 1/4 N.W. 1/4 SEC. 7.

LOCATED IN THE S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  SEC. 7

KIMBALL TWP.



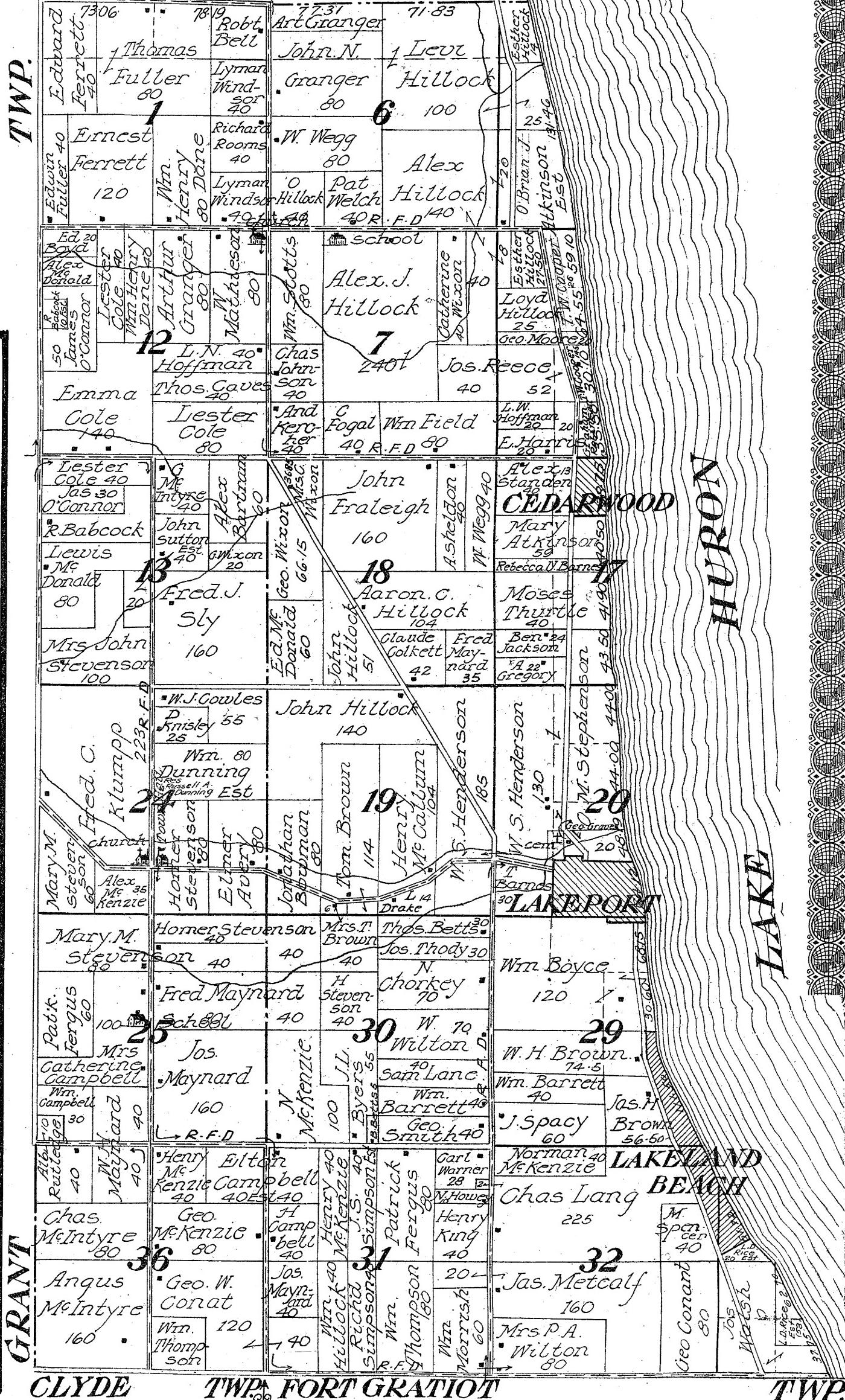
MAP OF  
BURTCHVILLE  
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Fractional Township 8 North, Range 17 East and  
Part of Township 8 North, Range 16 East of the Michigan Meridian*

*R. 16 E.*  
**SANILAC** *R. 17 E. CO.*







# MUSSEY

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 7 North, Range 13 East of the Michigan Meridian*

## LYNN

TWP

277

VADER

## **BERLIN**

**EMMET**

# EMMET

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 7 North, Range 14 East of the Michigan Meridian*

## *BROCKWAY*

$$R_1 \in \mathbb{F}_q$$

TWP

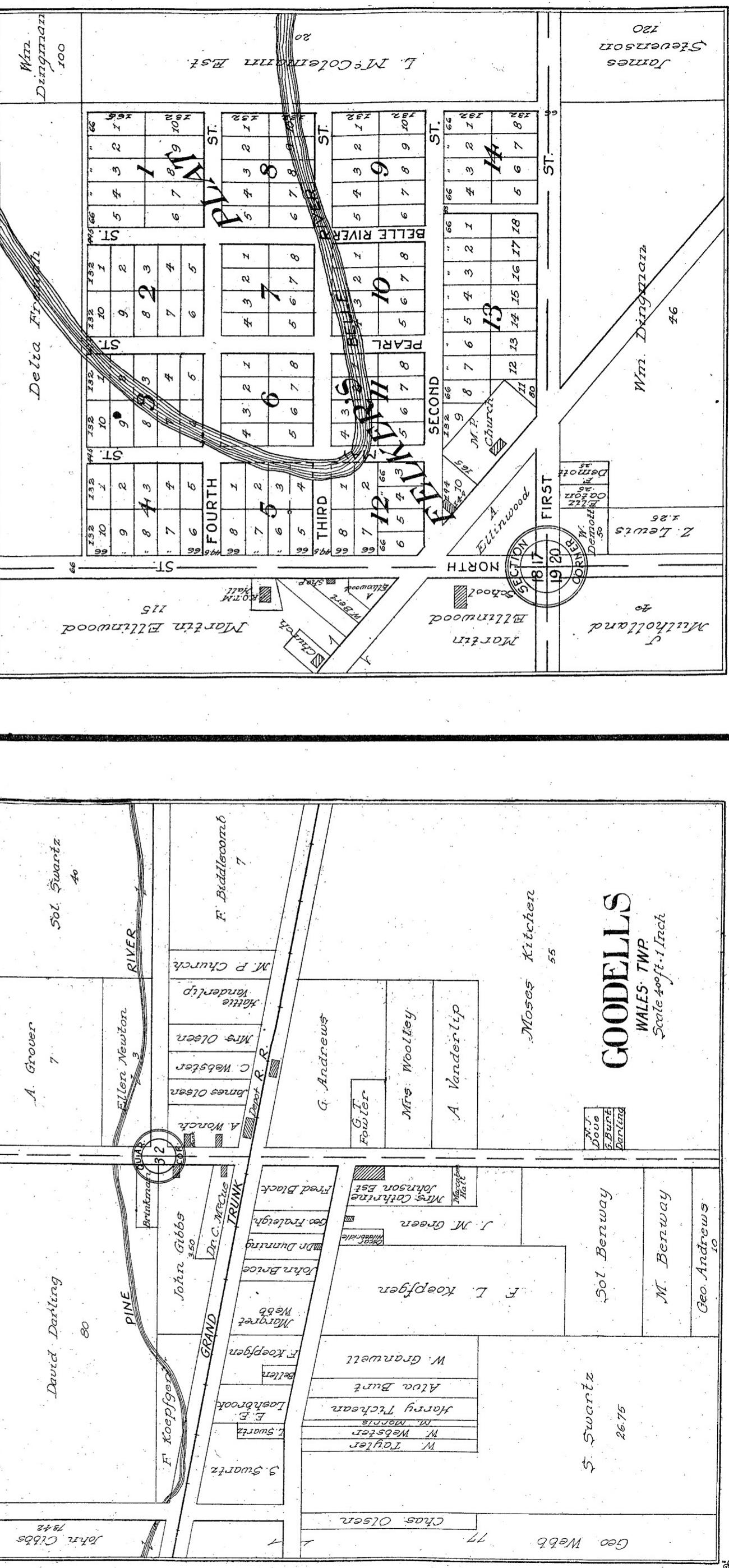
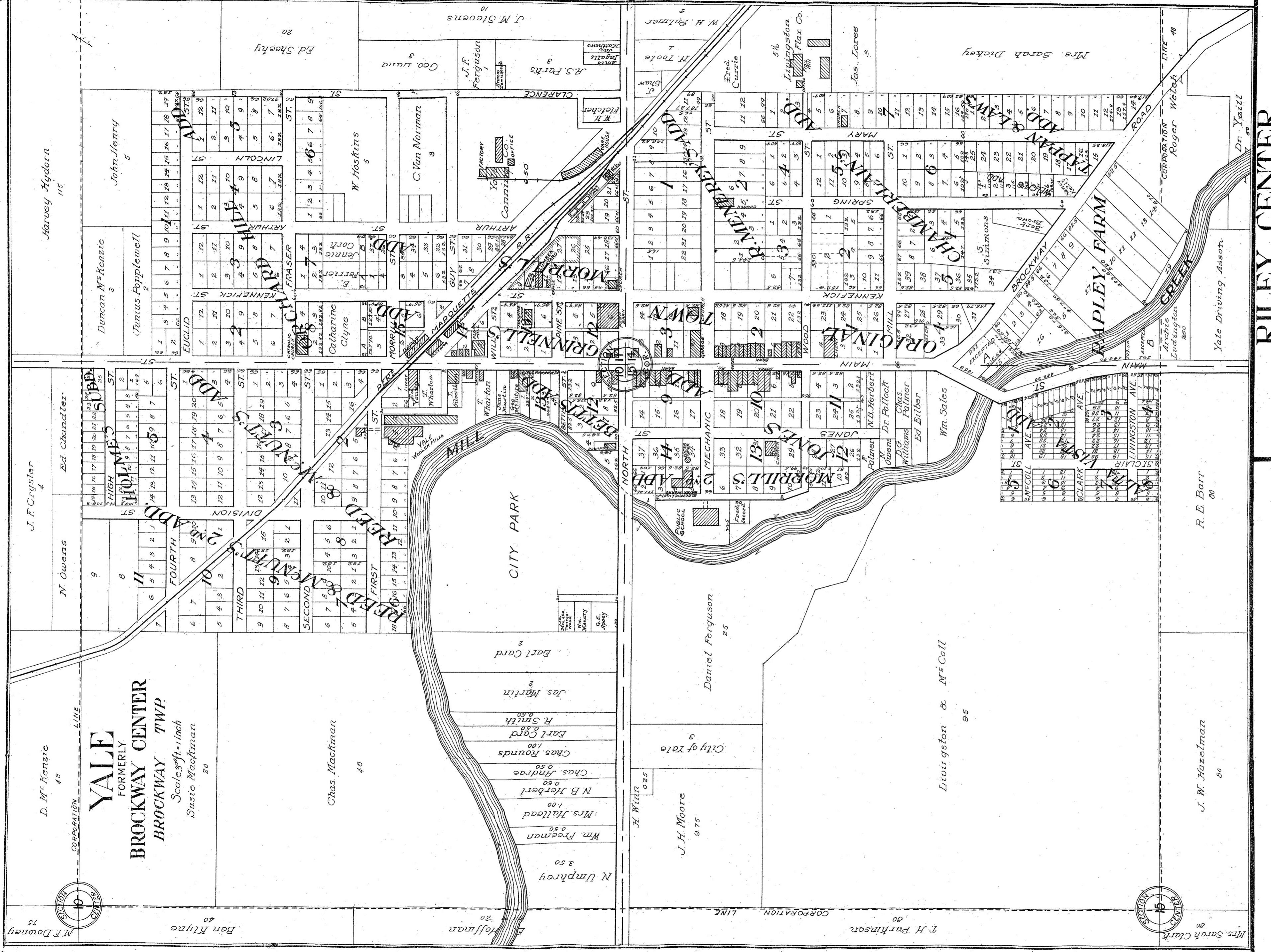
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1155

# RILEY

TWP.

THE WOODMAN





MAP OF  
KENOCKEE  
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 7 North, Range 15 East of the Michigan Meridian

**GREENWOOD**

<b>TWP.</b>		BROCKWAY										TWP.									
		Margaret Mathews	80	Franck Flood	110.94	C. Pausch	66.61	Otto Egert	66.29	Arthur Ulrich	66.40	Chas. Schmidt	67.72	Thos. Robinson	67.57	T. Hill	64.60	And Shields	64.60	NE Lossing	3032
P.J. Cameron	P. Coffey	Stephen Lambkin	EST.	J.G. Brown	120	E.F. Gill	120	Mary E. Brown	76	Mary E. Brown	76	Mrs. Mary Golden	80	Henry Kipp	73.56	Harold & Verina Hill	73.38	Joseph Allum	40	Ed. Allum	74
W.M. Martin	Maud Van Norman	Stephen Lambkin	170	John J. Brennan	160	John J. Brennan	120	Mary Hearn	80	H.M. Wadsworth & F.R. Hill	118	Bert Popplewell	121	Thos. Seymour	40	Henry Lawson	140	Susan Bean	40	Walter W.M. Shields	40
Patrick Grace	John N. Cogley	Peter Grace	160	W.M. Cameron	80	W.M. Cameron	120	Catharine & Thomas Brennan	80	James Murphy	100	Chas. Strevell	80	Chas. Gough	20	Lorraine O'Dell	80	John Green	80	John Morgan	80
John Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	Stephen Lambkin	40	W.M. Thomas	120	John & E.J. Brennan	183	W.M. Brennan	180	John Nichols	40	John Nichols	80	R. P. Reed	120	R. P. Reed	80	A. B. Monroe	120
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	David Wilson	76	W.M. Smith	60	Chas. Freeman	20	John T. Fry	25	John T. Fry	25	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
David Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	W.M. Mackey	80	W.M. Mackey	62	John T. Fry	55	John T. Fry	55	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40	John N. Cogley	80	John & E.J. Brennan	183	John & E.J. Brennan	180	John & E.J. Brennan	80	John & E.J. Brennan	62	John & E.J. Brennan	40	John & E.J. Brennan	40	Wm. H. Hilborn	160
James Marsfield	John N. Cogley	John N. Cogley	80	John N. Cogley	40</																

# CLYDE

# TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 7 North, Range 16 East of the Michigan Meridian*

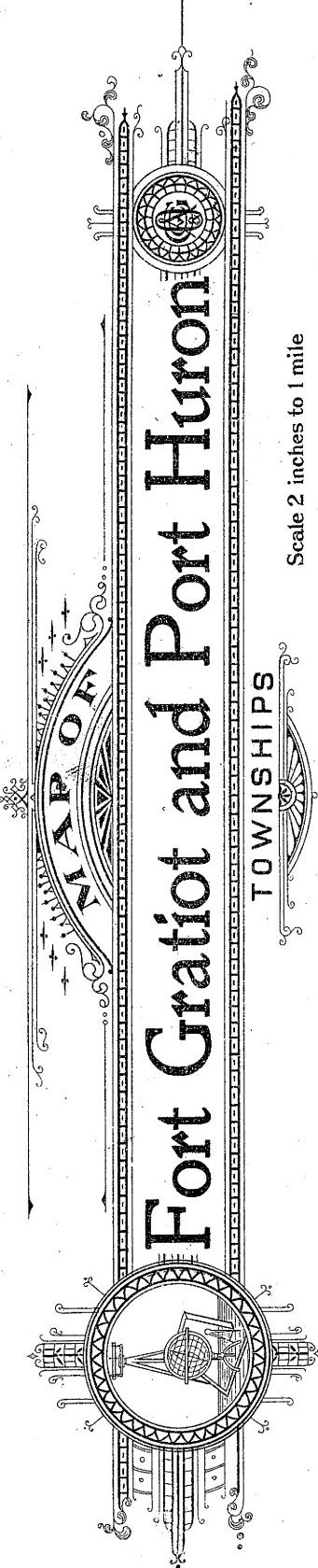
## *GRANT*

TWENTY

WP.

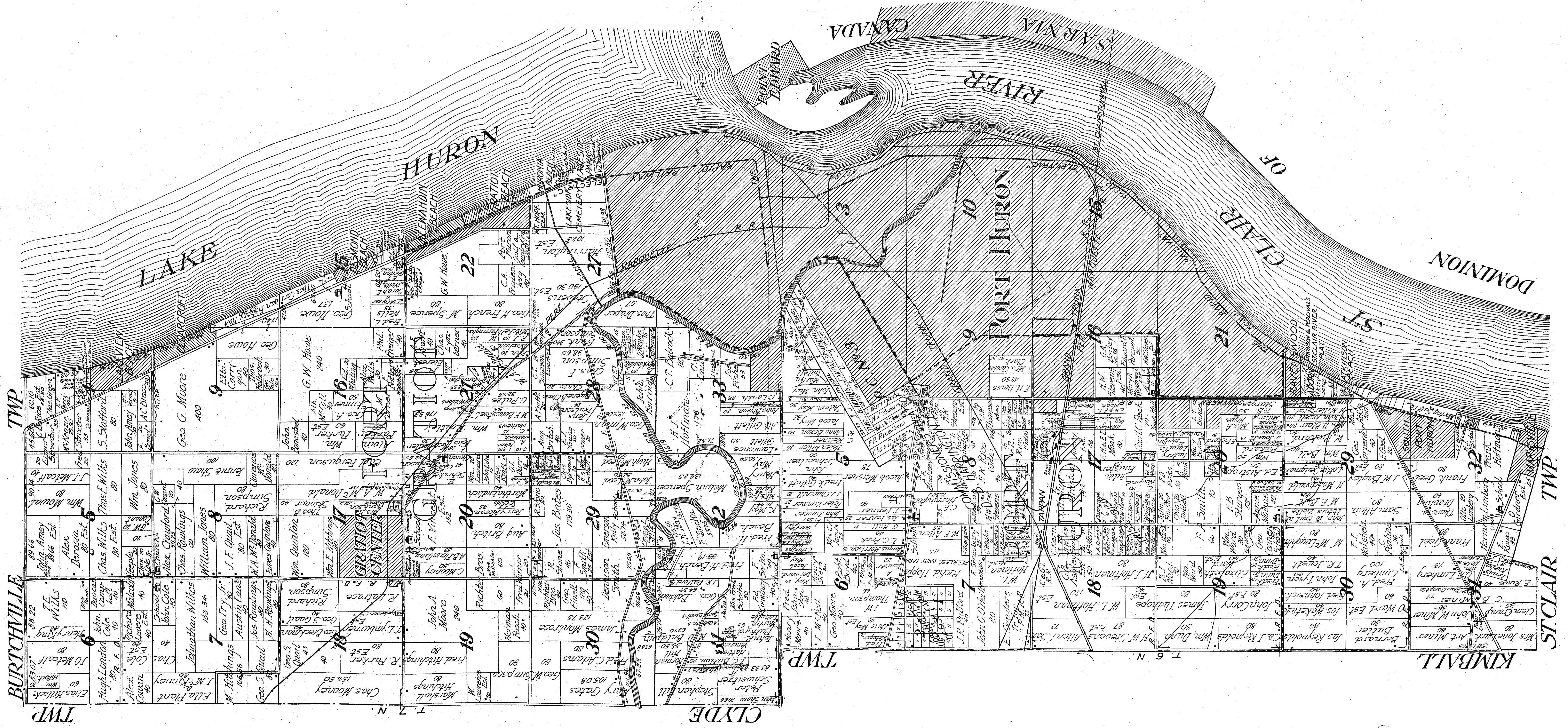
*BURTCHEVILLE TWP.*

270



44

Fractional Townships 6 and 7 North, Range 17 East of the Michigan Meridian



45



# MAP OF

# BERLIN

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 6 North, Range 73 East of the Michigan Meridian*

MUSSEY

TWP

IV

# RILEY

## TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 6 North, Range 14 East of the Michigan Meridian*

TWP.

KENOCKEE  
TWP.

## *EMMETT*

TWD

1812

BERLIN

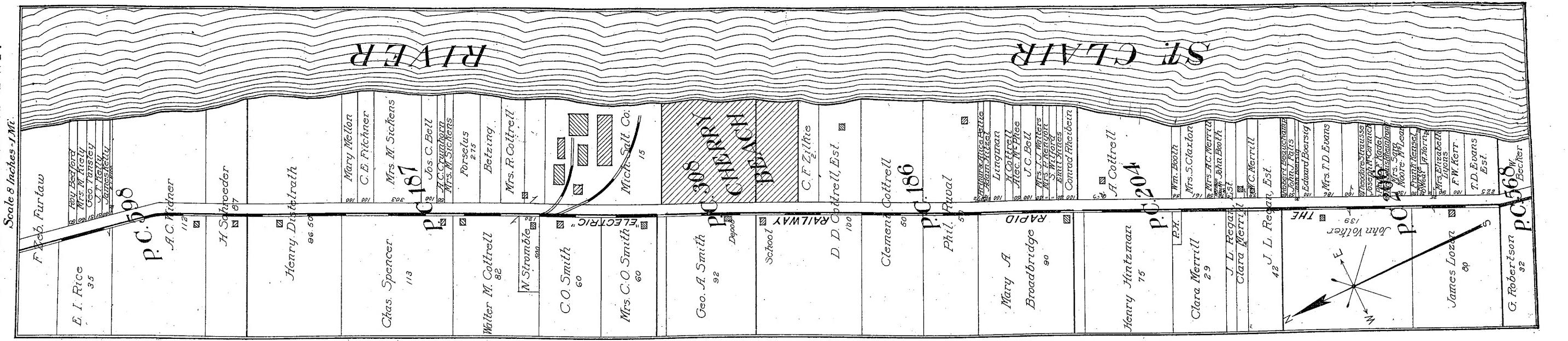
# *MACOMB*

78 Shirley 2

48  
ENLARGED PLAT OF  
TRACTS FRONTING ON  
ST. CLAIR RIVER  
COTTRELLVILLE TWP.

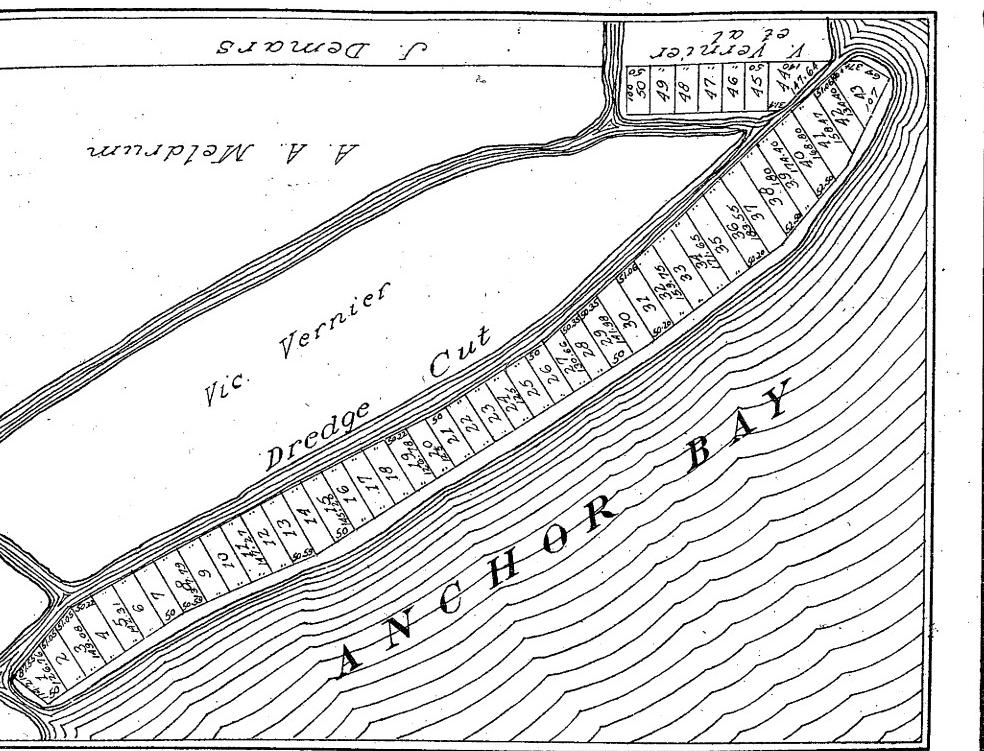
SECTION 5 CENTER

Robert Warren 40  
R. Streetter 20  
Jacob Burnell 20  
W. Press 5  
Simon Byce Bsz.  
750  
T. W. McCall 8.50  
C. Lawrence 2  
B. Fiersteiz 5  
RIVER  
A. B. ROUETTE  
Memphis  
Flod. Co.  
Ben Aldrich 2.25  
John Barton  
W. H. Flushing  
Chas. Dunfee  
Thompson  
Mrs. Frank Bywater  
Mrs. E. H. Resick School  
Mrs. A. J. Raymond  
Geo. Charest  
J. Resner  
Peter Cunningham  
Albert Sink  
H. S. Sondersozz  
L. Sondersozz  
Robert Warren  
5  
40  
MILL  
A. G. Sailor  
RACE  
SAGE  
CREEK A. G.  
Taylor 2  
C. B. Pyman 1  
P. Cantine 1  
A. G. Taylor 2.25  
Alice Perkins 2  
M. Reynolds 2.25  
Ella Stedderisor 2.25  
Marathon Lumber Co. 2.50  
Warehouse Stock Elevator  
R. R. Grounds  
PINE  
THOS. W. MCCALL 22.22  
John Stevensom 80  
Herbert Stevensom  
Lucy Launius Collington  
Geo. Charest  
J. Resner  
Peter Cunningham  
Albert Sink  
Mrs. E. H. Resick School  
Mrs. A. J. Raymond  
Geo. Charest  
J. Resner  
Peter Cunningham  
Albert Sink  
H. S. Sondersozz  
L. Sondersozz  
Robert Warren  
5  
20  
20  
5  
80



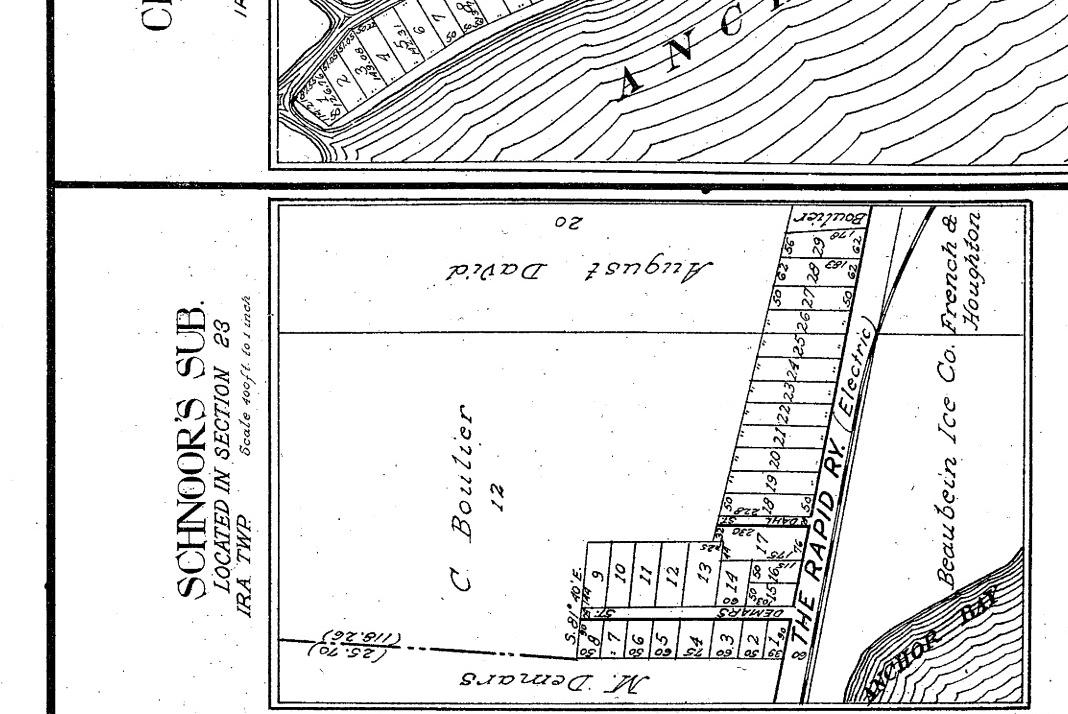
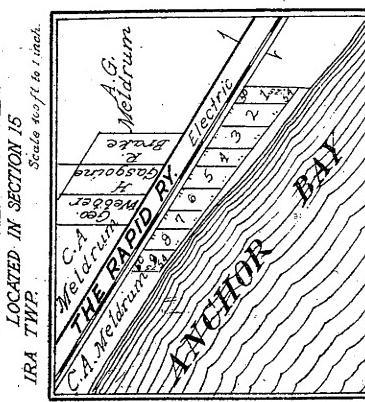
CICOTTE AND VERNIER'S  
LONG ISLAND SUB.  
LOCATED IN SECTION 22.  
Scale 400 ft. to 1 inch  
IRA TWP.

**CICOTTE AND VERNIER'S  
LONG ISLAND SUB.**  
*LOCATED IN SECTION 22.  
IRA TWP.*



PARISOT AND VERNERS  
LAKESIDE ADD.  
SMITH AND BEDFORD'S  
BAYVIEW SUB.

PARISOT AND VERNERS  
LAKESIDE ADD.  
SMITH AND BEDFORD'S  
BAYVIEW SUB.



C. W. ROSE

C. P. WARREN

M. MARASKEE

Baker Wharfage

Mrs. G. Sherry Est.

H. Franklin

F. Hale

ANCHOR BAY

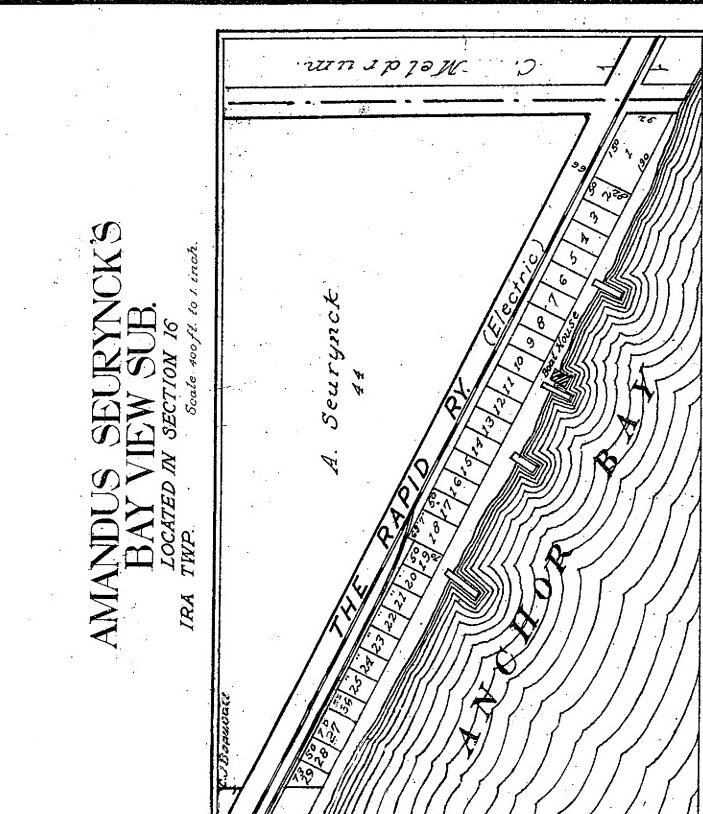
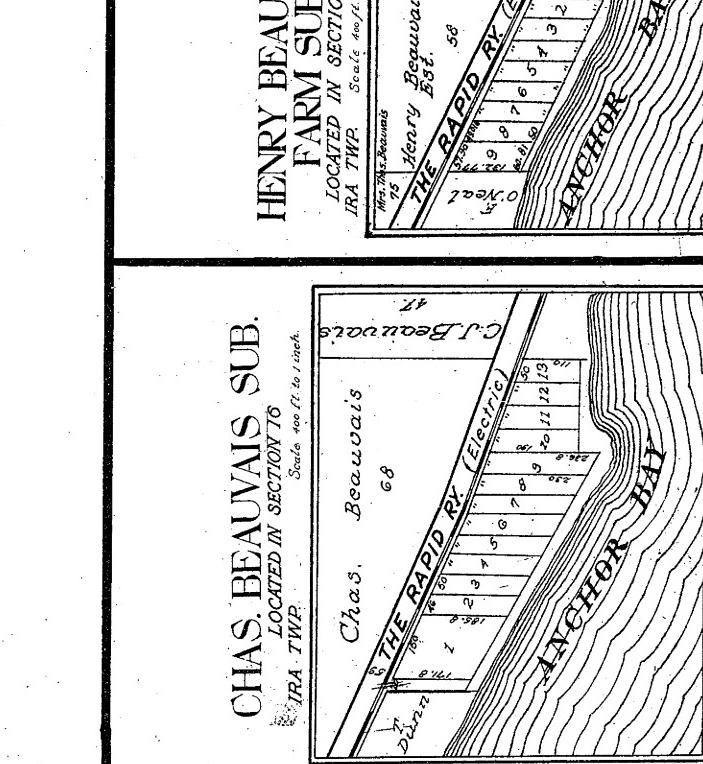
ANCHOR BLDG

THE RAPID RY (Electric)

Grid numbers: 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44

The figure consists of two maps of the same coastal area, one oriented vertically and one horizontally. Both maps show a coastline with contour lines. Key features include:

- Land Parcels:** Labeled with names like C. W. ROSE, C. P. WARREN, M. MARASKEE, and BAKER WHARFAGE.
- Railroad:** Labeled THE RAPID RY (Electric).
- Water Features:** ANCHOR BAY and BAKER WHARFAGE.
- Buildings:** HAMILTON, H. B. HAMILTON, and BOSTONIAN EST.
- Other Labels:** PALEO, W. G. SHERSTY ESTATE, and W. G. SHERSTY.





# WALES

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 6 North, Range 15 East of the Michigan Meridian*

# KENOCKEE

TWP.

**CLYDE  
FWP.**

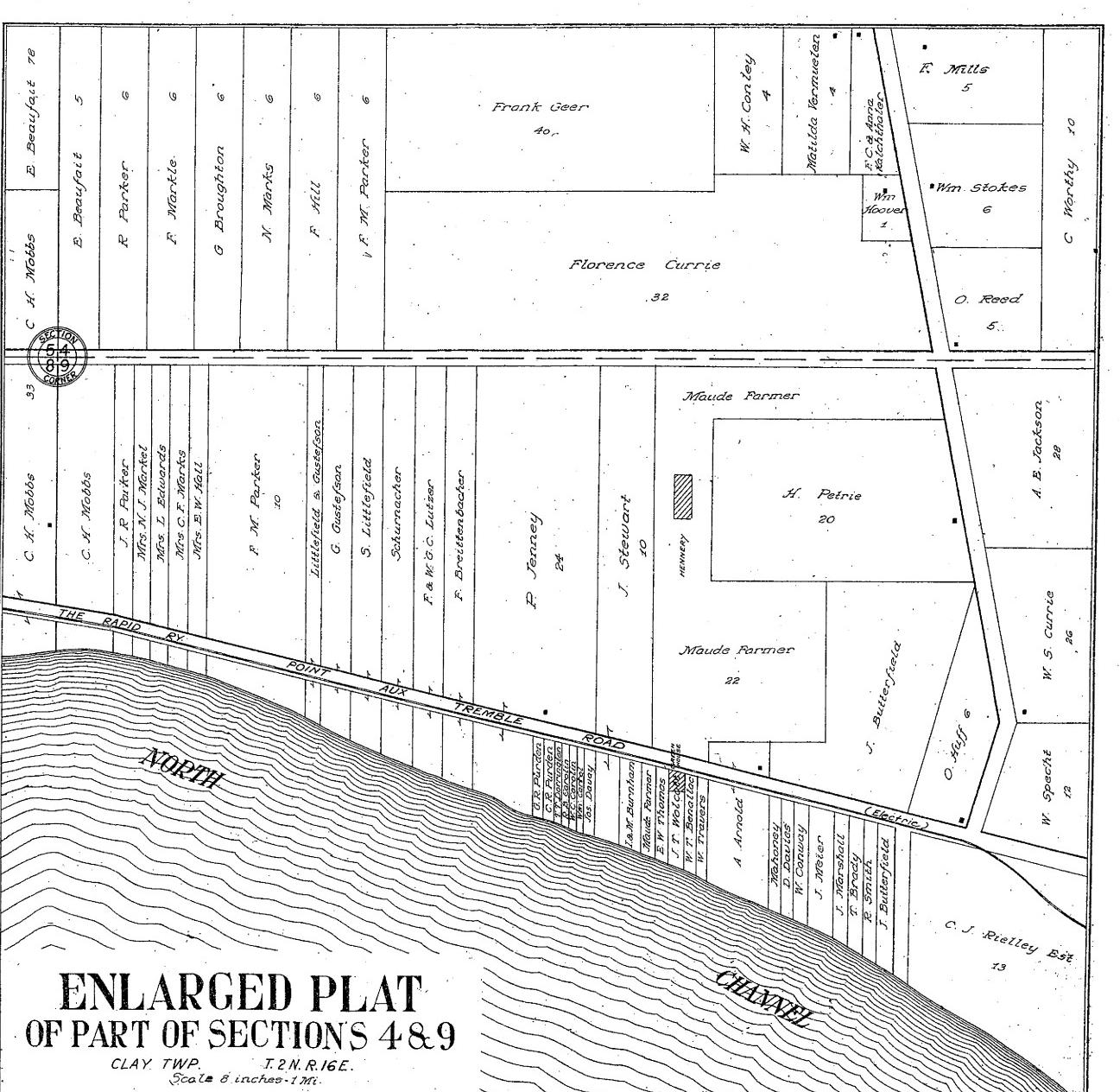
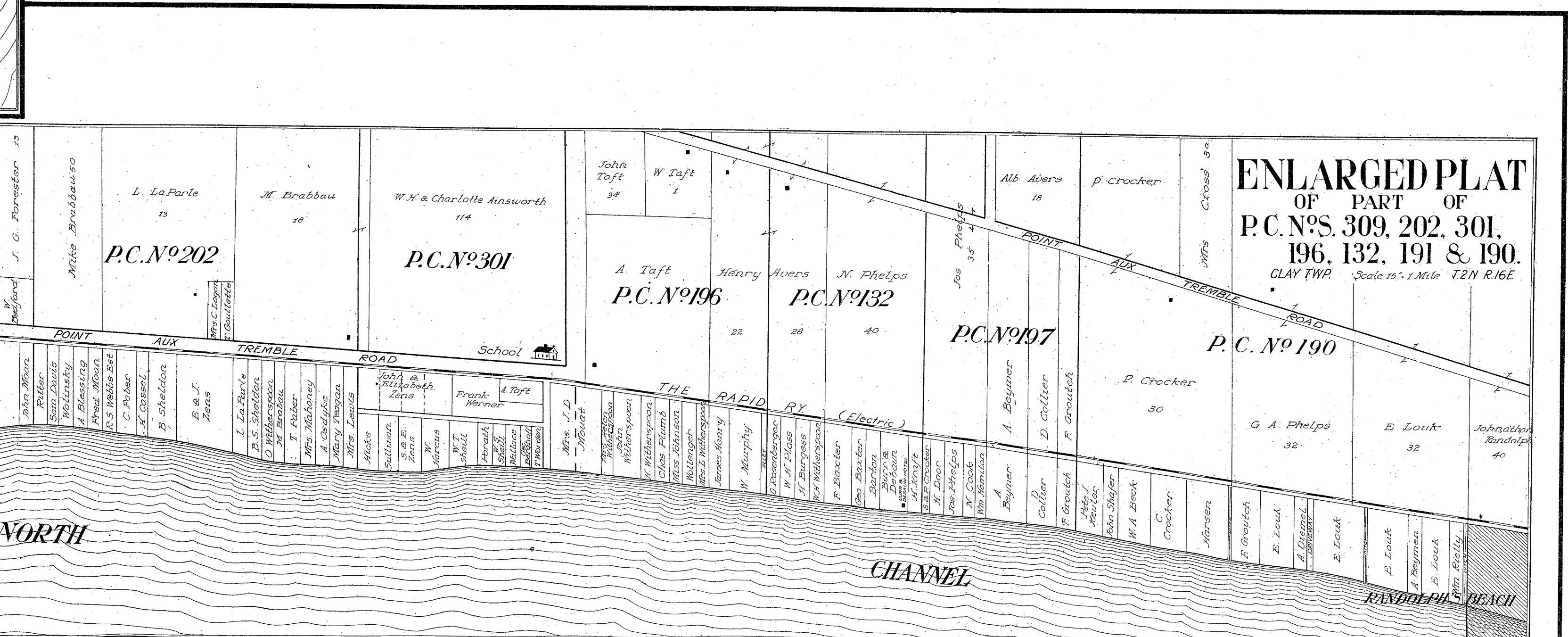
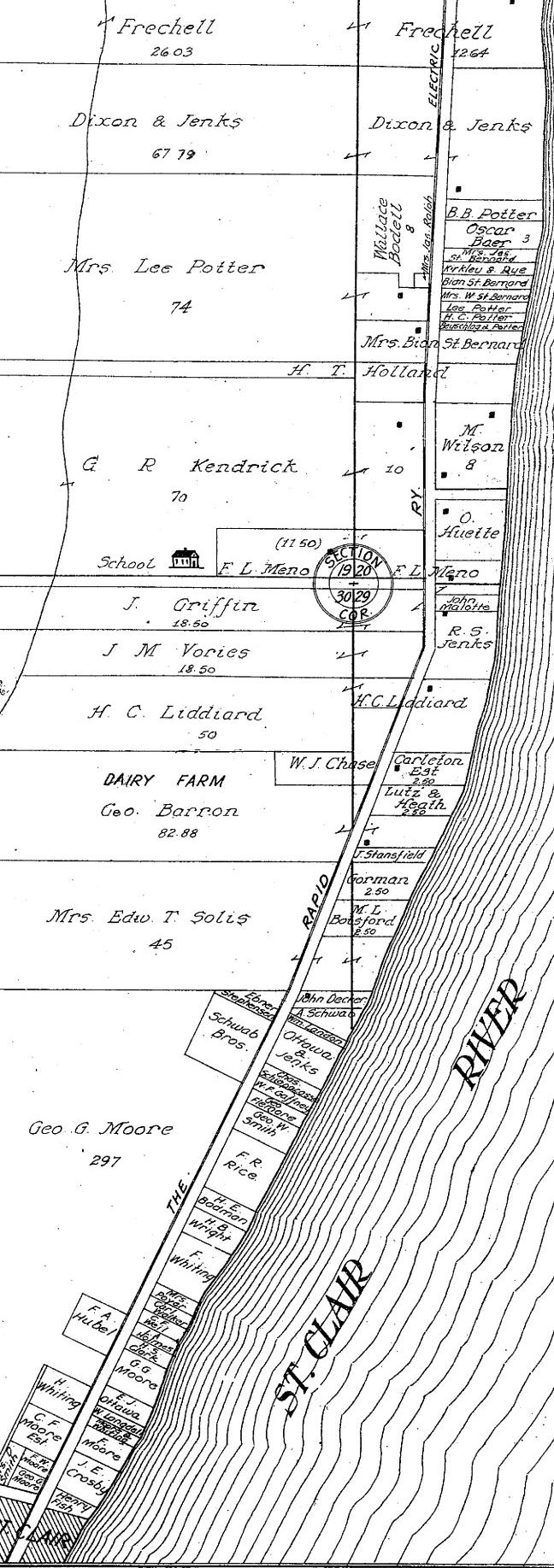
52	Clarence Baldwin
	40.26
	J. Olsen
	20
	W.

1	Martin Stapleton 7786	159.92 Larry Cunning- ham 39.96	159.84 Mary Campbell 55	159.56 GRAND HIGH	159.64 Dor Webb 58	158.64 Dor Webb 58	156. Peter Neaton 42.16	32.	155.08 St. Clair County Poor Farm	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	
2	W Dringman 117	John Crowley 115	Lewis Kendall 40	Margt. Kendall 40	Alex Campbell 50	J. Webb 58	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	13. J.Olson 20	
3	Geo. Fraleigh 80	Howard Dunsmore 80	Robt. McMen- zie 40	Rate O'Neal 40	William Webb 80	William Webb 80	Peter Neaton 42.16	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	14. J.Olson 20	
4	Mary Deane 20	Lewis Kendall 40 SCHOOL	Ed. McMen- zie 40	Rate O'Neal 40	Robt. McMen- zie 40	Robt. McMen- zie 40	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	15. J.Olson 20	
5	A. Bru- man 40	Herman Maurer 40	Robt. McMen- zie 40	Henry Maurer 40	Sam. Cove 80	Cove 80	Duncarr. Patterson. Est. 80	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	16. J.Olson 20	
6	Ed. Tomp- kins 40	Clarence Maurer 40	Robt. McMen- zie 40	Jas. Minor 40	Sarah Cove 40	Jas. Minor 40	Mary Patterson. Est. 80	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	17. J.Olson 20	
7	Cornelia Hill Est. 80	Thos. Collins 85	W.P.Buck 80	Thin. Collins 40	R. F.D. John Dewar 80	Jas. C. Carpen- ter 40	Jas. C. Carpen- ter 40	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	18. J.Olson 20
8	Alden Moore 80	Geo. Sweet 80	W.P.Buck 80	Milton Sweet 80	B. Moran 80	E. Wash- brook 40	E. Wash- brook 40	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	19. J.Olson 20
9	Geo. H. Clausen 53	W.S. Connor 45	W.S. Connor 45	Howard Fitz 80	Howard Fitz 80	E. Wash- brook 40	E. Wash- brook 40	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	20. J.Olson 20
10	18 Thos. Hill 160	Walter Wilcox 40	Geo. Sweet 40	Geo. Sweet 40	R. F.D. John Dewar 80	E. Wash- brook 40	E. Wash- brook 40	Jas. Hilgore 98	98	157. H. Bailey 38.86	160. O. Olsen 40.26	12. Clarence Baldwin 40.26	21. J.Olson 20
11	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	W. Bishop 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
12	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
13	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
14	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
15	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
16	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
17	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
18	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
19	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
20	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
21	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
22	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
23	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
24	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
25	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
26	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
27	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
28	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
29	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
30	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
31	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
32	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
33	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
34	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
35	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40
36	Appley 45	W. Boss 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	Ed. Miller 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40	155. Geo. Sweet 40



**ENLARGED PLAT**  
OF PART OF  
SECTIONS 19, 20, 21, & 22

ST. CLAIR TWP.  
Scale 5 Inches 1 Mile





# COLUMBUS

**TOWNSHIP**

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

*Township 5 North, Range 15 East of the Michigan Meridian*

## WALES

TWP.

TWP.

ST. CLAIR

MACOMB

CASCO



CO.

## COLUMBUS

MACOMB

14	147.55	146.75	146.00	145.25	144.50	143.75	143.00	142.25	141.50	140.75	140.00	139.25	138.50	137.75	137.00	136.25	135.50	134.75	134.00	133.25	132.50	131.75	131.00	130.25	129.50	128.75	128.00	127.25	126.50	125.75	125.00	124.25	123.50	122.75	122.00	121.25	120.50	119.75	119.00	118.25	117.50	116.75	116.00	115.25	114.50	113.75	113.00	112.25	111.50	110.75	110.00	109.25	108.50	107.75	107.00	106.25	105.50	104.75	104.00	103.25	102.50	101.75	101.00	100.25	99.50	98.75	98.00	97.25	96.50	95.75	95.00	94.25	93.50	92.75	92.00	91.25	90.50	89.75	89.00	88.25	87.50	86.75	86.00	85.25	84.50	83.75	83.00	82.25	81.50	80.75	80.00	79.25	78.50	77.75	77.00	76.25	75.50	74.75	74.00	73.25	72.50	71.75	71.00	70.25	69.50	68.75	68.00	67.25	66.50	65.75	65.00	64.25	63.50	62.75	62.00	61.25	60.50	59.75	59.00	58.25	57.50	56.75	56.00	55.25	54.50	53.75	53.00	52.25	51.50	50.75	50.00	49.25	48.50	47.75	47.00	46.25	45.50	44.75	44.00	43.25	42.50	41.75	41.00	40.25	39.50	38.75	38.00	37.25	36.50	35.75	35.00	34.25	33.50	32.75	32.00	31.25	30.50	29.75	29.00	28.25	27.50	26.75	26.00	25.25	24.50	23.75	23.00	22.25	21.50	20.75	20.00	19.25	18.50	17.75	17.00	16.25	15.50	14.75	14.00	13.25	12.50	11.75	11.00	10.25	9.50	8.75	8.00	7.25	6.50	5.75	5.00
15	136.50	135.75	135.00	134.25	133.50	132.75	132.00	131.25	130.50	129.75	129.00	128.25	127.50	126.75	126.00	125.25	124.50	123.75	123.00	122.25	121.50	120.75	120.00	119.25	118.50	117.75	117.00	116.25	115.50	114.75	114.00	113.25	112.50	111.75	111.00	110.25	109.50	108.75	108.00	107.25	106.50	105.75	105.00	104.25	103.50	102.75	102.00	101.25	100.50	99.75	99.00	98.25	97.50	96.75	96.00	95.25	94.50	93.75	93.00	92.25	91.50	90.75	90.00	89.25	88.50	87.75	87.00	86.25	85.50	84.75	84.00	83.25	82.50	81.75	81.00	80.25	79.50	78.75	78.00	77.25	76.50	75.75	75.00	74.25	73.50	72.75	72.00	71.25	70.50	69.75	69.00	68.25	67.50	66.75	66.00	65.25	64.50	63.75	63.00	62.25	61.50	60.75	60.00	59.25	58.50	57.75	57.00	56.25	55.50	54.75	54.00	53.25	52.50	51.75	51.00	50.25	49.50	48.75	48.00	47.25	46.50	45.75	45.00	44.25	43.50	42.75	42.00	41.25	40.50	39.75	39.00	38.25	37.50	36.75	36.00	35.25	34.50	33.75	33.00	32.25	31.50	30.75	30.00	29.25	28.50	27.75	27.00	26.25	25.50	24.75	24.00	23.25	22.50	21.75	21.00	20.25	19.50	18.75	18.00	17.25	16.50	15.75	15.00	14.25	13.50	12.75	12.00	11.25	10.50	9.75	9.00	8.25	7.50	6.75	6.00	5.25	4.50	3.75	3.00	2.25	1.50	0.75	0.00								
16	125.50	124.75	124.00	123.25	122.50	121.75	121.00	120.25	119.50	118.75	118.00	117.25	116.50	115.75	115.00	114.25	113.50	112.75	112.00	111.25	110.50	109.75	109.00	108.25	107.50	106.75	106.00	105.25	104.50	103.75	103.00	102.25	101.50	100.75	100.00	99.25	98.50	97.75	97.00	96.25	95.50	94.75	94.00	93.25	92.50	91.75	91.00	90.25	89.50	88.75	88.00	87.25	86.50	85.75	85.00	84.25	83.50	82.75	82.00	81.25	80.50	79.75	79.00	78.25	77.50	76.75	76.00	75.25	74.50	73.75	73.00	72.25	71.50	70.75	70.00	69.25	68.50	67.75	67.00	66.25	65.50	64.75	64.00	63.25	62.50	61.75	61.00	60.25	59.50	58.75	58.00	57.25	56.50	55.75	55.00	54.25	53.50	52.75	52.00	51.25	50.50	49.75	49.00	48.25	47.50	46.75	46.00	45.25	44.50	43.75	43.00	42.25	41.50	40.75	40.00	39.25	38.50	37.75	37.00	36.25	35.50	34.75	34.00	33.25	32.50	31.75	31.00	30.25	29.50	28.75	28.00	27.25	26.50	25.75	25.00	24.25	23.50	22.75	22.00	21.25	20.50	19.75	19.00	18.25	17.50	16.75	16.00	15.25	14.50	13.75	13.00</																																								

# China and East China

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

## TOWNSHIPS

16 East and Fractional Township 4 North, Range 17 East of the Michigan Meridian TWP

### Township 4 North, Range 16 East and Fractional Townships 17 and 18

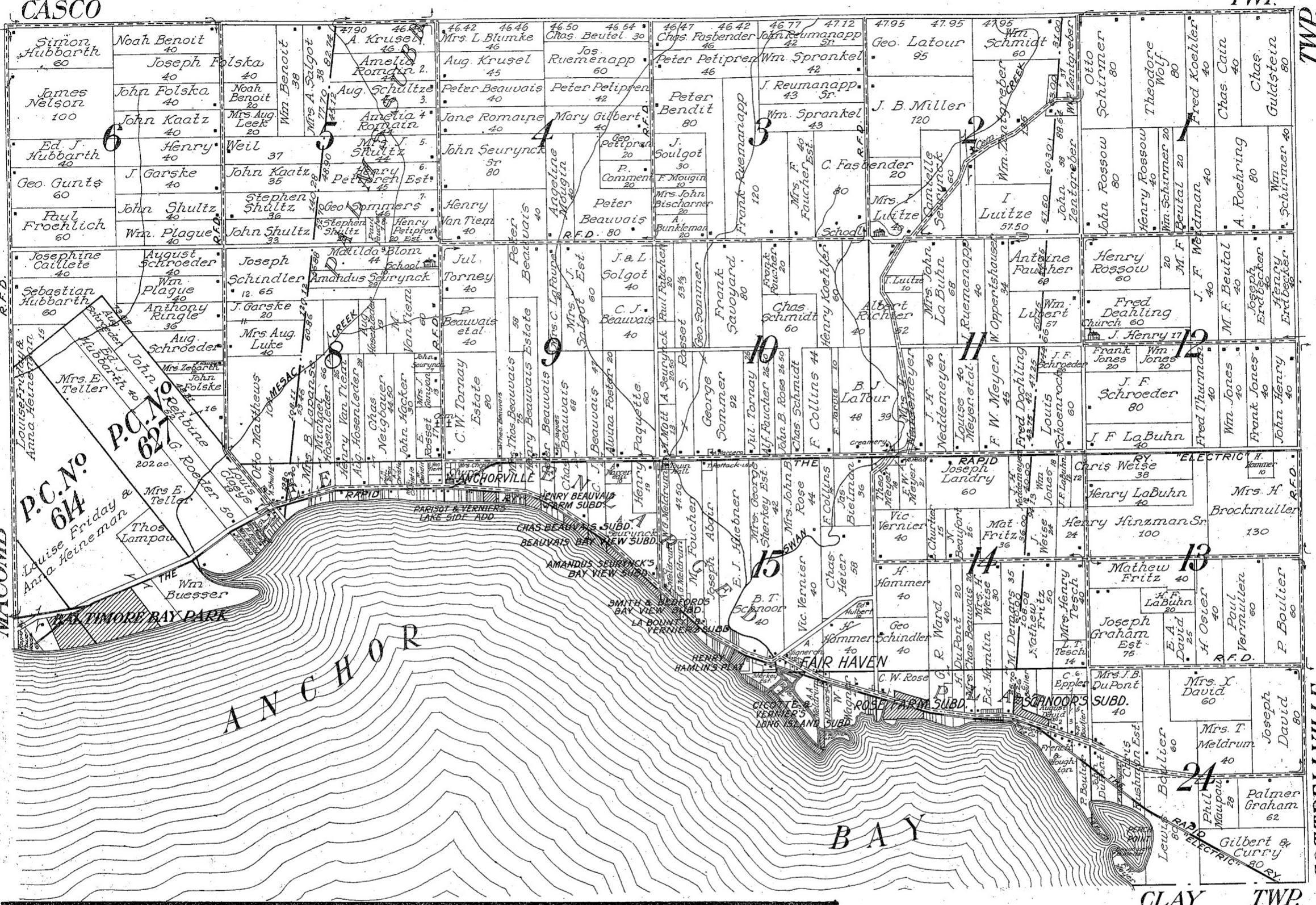
SITC LIB

This historical map illustrates the St. Clair River area, spanning from Sarnia, Ontario to Port Huron, Michigan. The map shows the St. Clair River flowing through the center, with the Sarnia Canal branching off to the west. The land is divided into numerous parcels, many of which are labeled with names and numbers. Key features include the Sarnia Canal, the St. Clair River, and various townships like St. Clair, Pine, and Cottrellville. The map provides a detailed view of the property boundaries and ownership in the late 19th or early 20th century.



Part of Fractional Township 5 North, Range 15 East of the Michigan Meridian

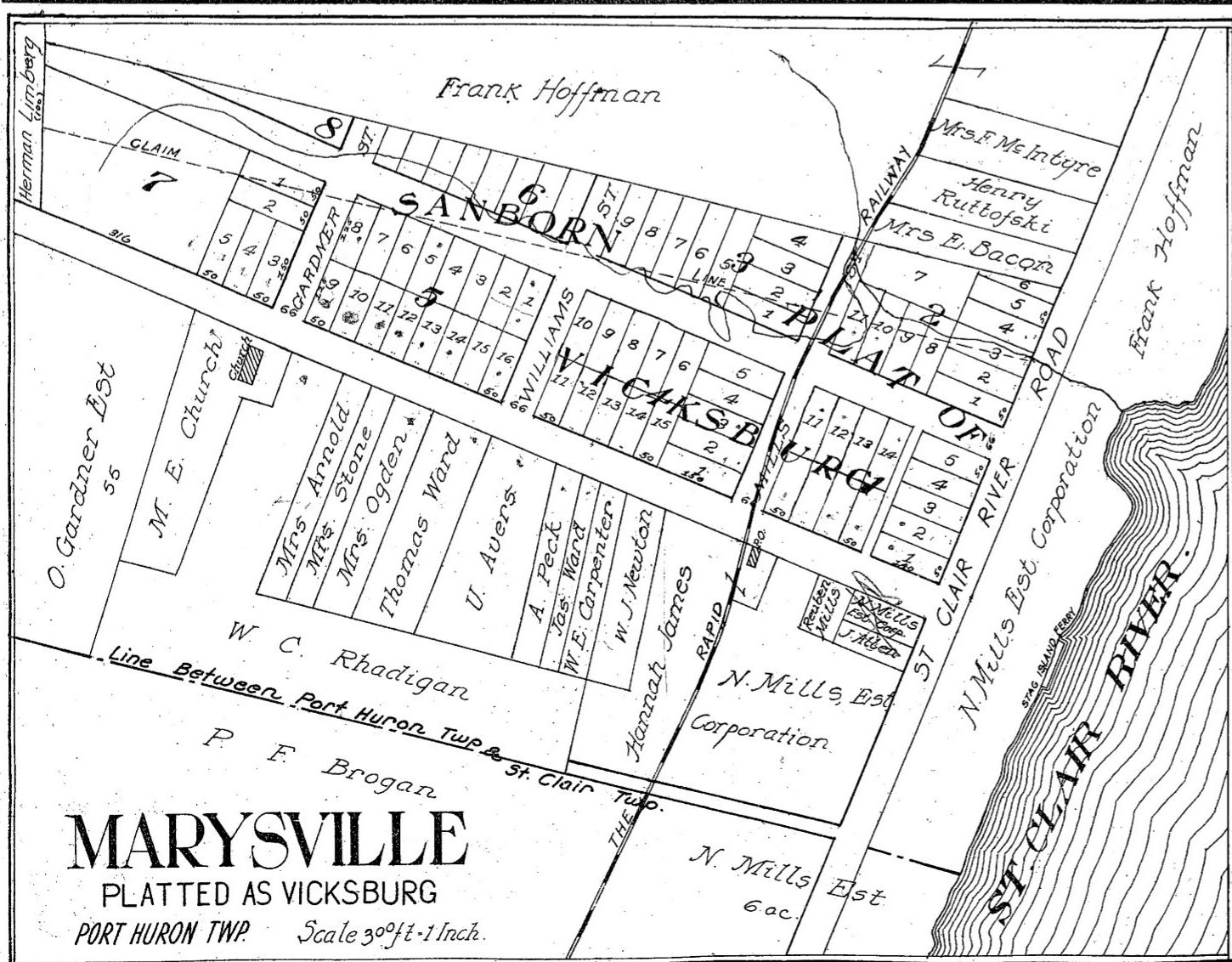
CASCO CO.



TWP

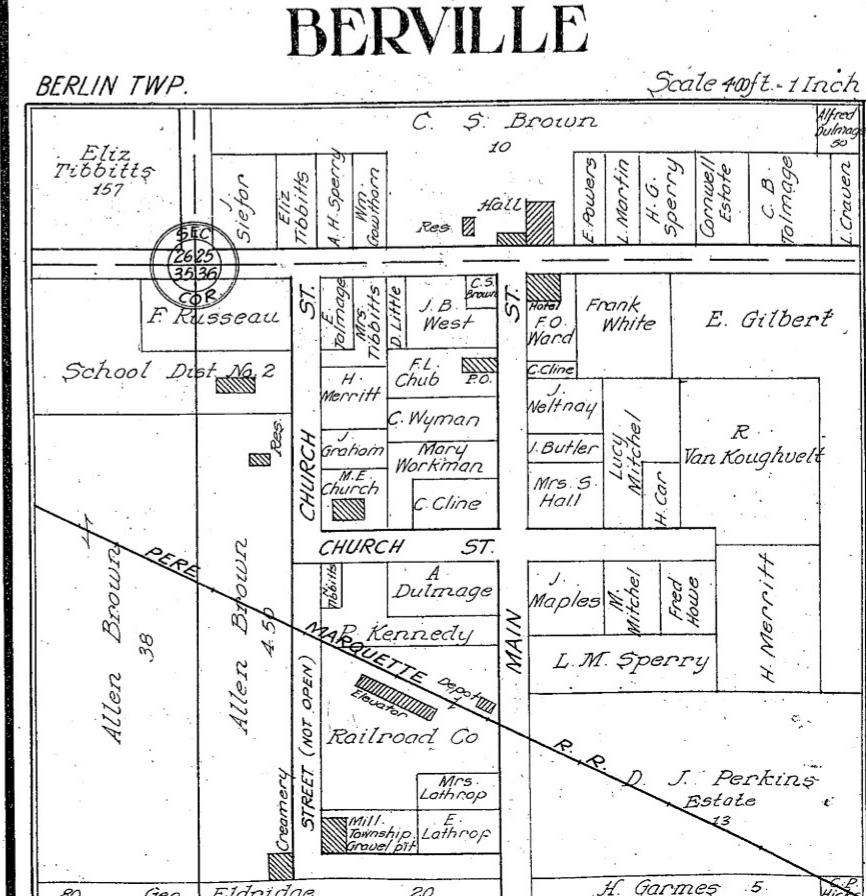
TWP

COTTRELLVILLE



MARYSVILLE  
PLATTED AS VICKSBURG

PORT HURON TWP. Scale 300ft.-1inch.

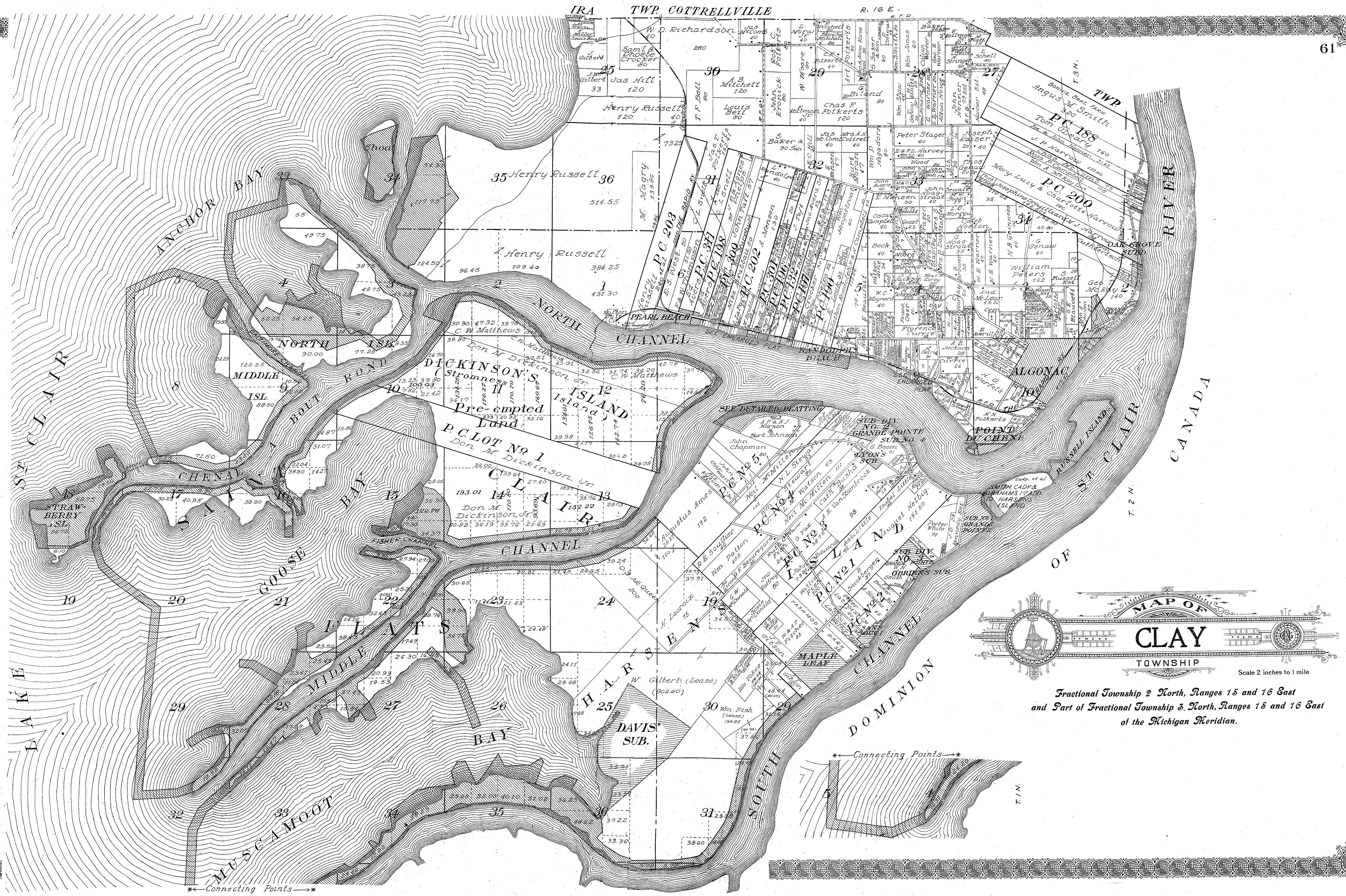


BERVILLE

Scale 400ft.-1 Inch

Map







Michael Reid  
80

Church  
Catholic Church  
Property  
Parsonage

H. P. McCabe  
10

Patrick  
Cotter  
330  
Frank Brogan

John Brandon

Thos. Ryan  
30  
30 acres

W. CHILLSON'S  
29 Matilda  
Meskell

GRAND'

Jas. McGrath

13

Chas. Crowley

27

**EMMETT**

LOCATED IN THE S.W. 1/4 SEC. 36  
EMMET TWP. Scale 300' 1".

### THE BESSIE M. LEAN SUBDIVISION

EAST CHINA TWP. T. 4 N. R. 17 E.

Scale 300ft. - 1 Inch

32.64 ac.

P.C. No. 358

LINE BETWEEN  
1/82.50 FRAC. SEC. 31 & 8 P.C. No. 358

1/82.50

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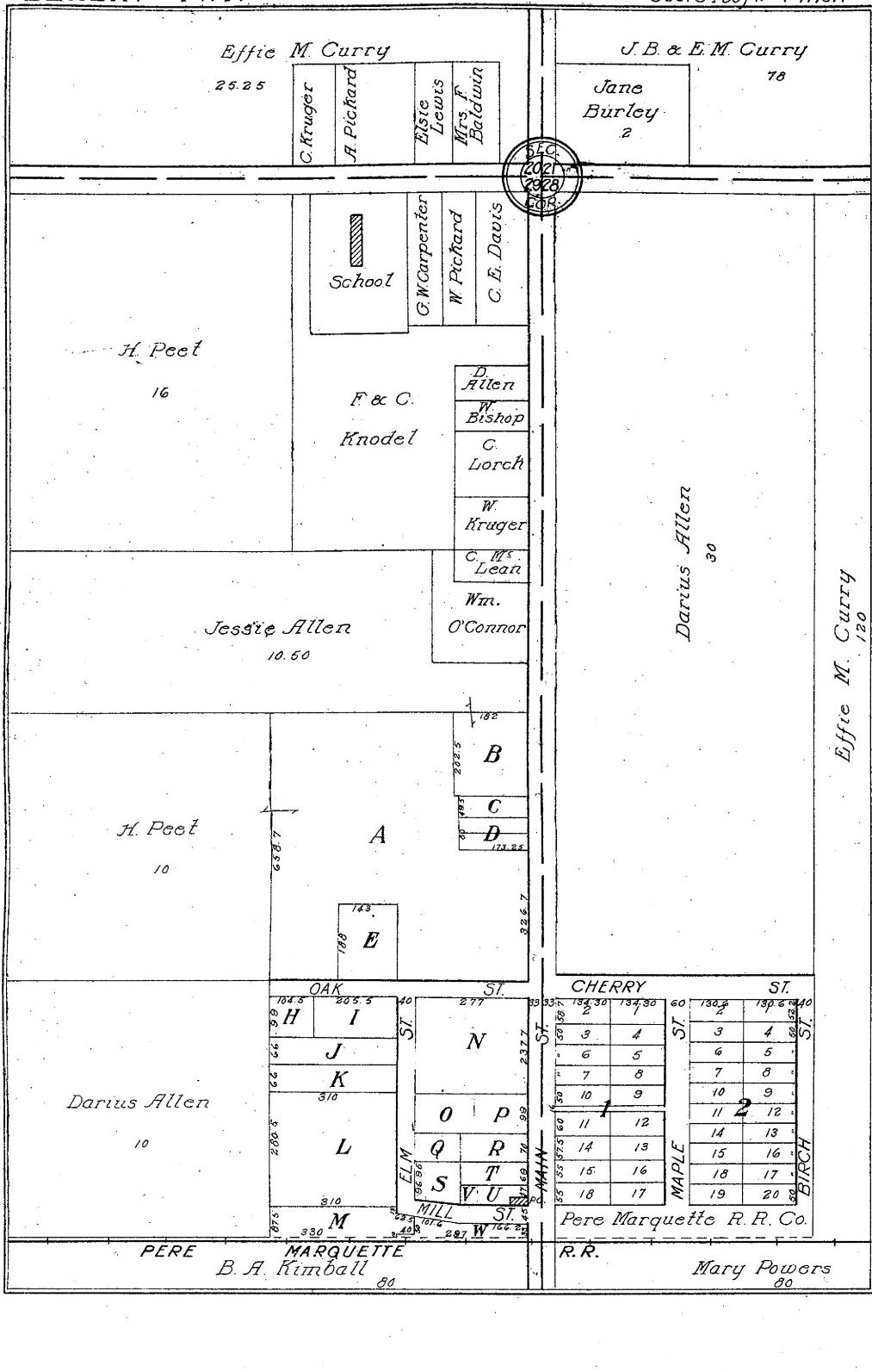
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# ALLENTON

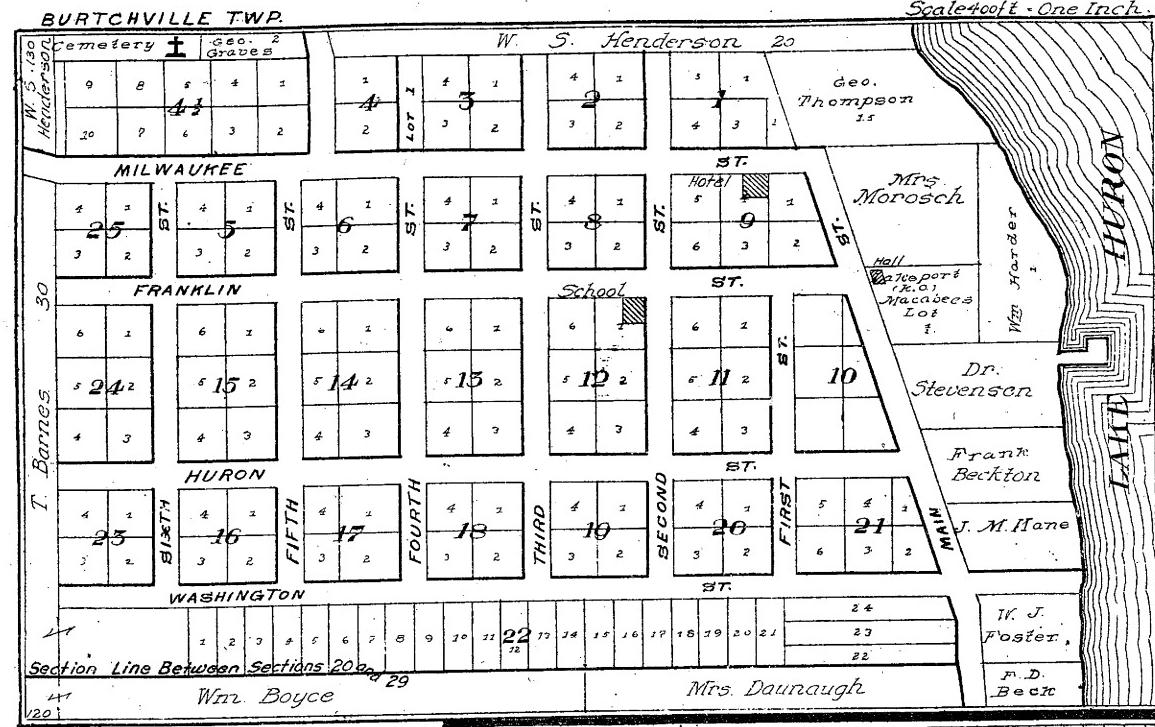
BERLIN - TWP.



Scale 400ft. - 1 inch

# LAKEPORT

W. S. Henderson 23



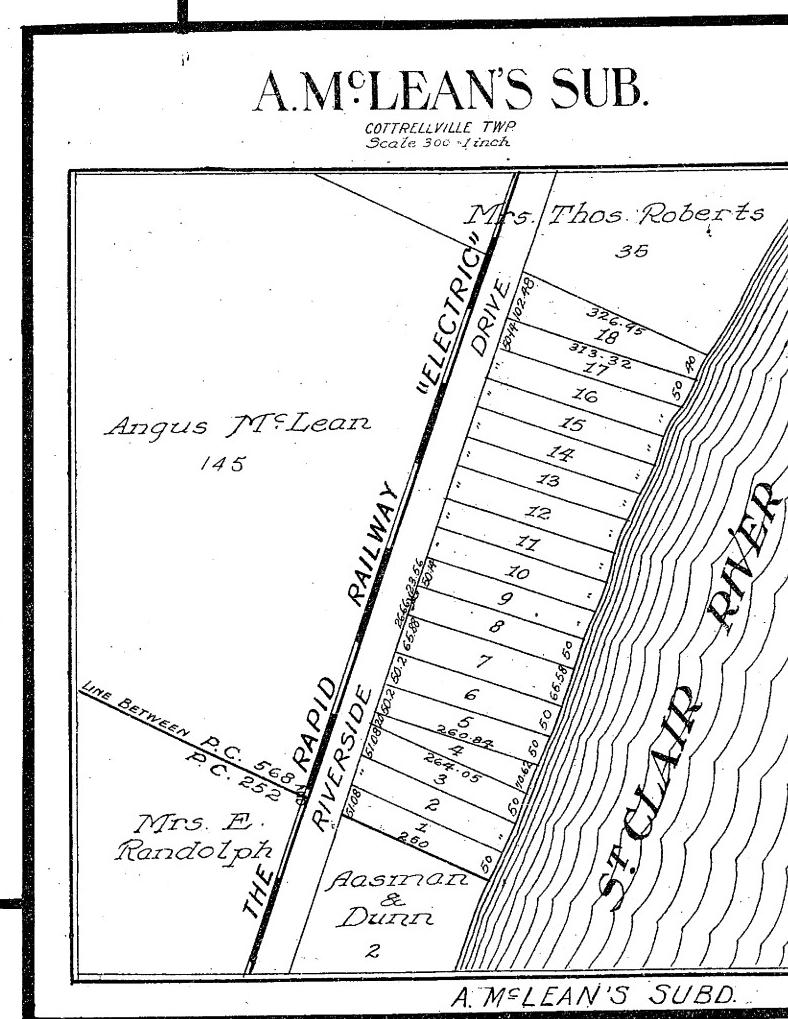
Scale 400ft - One Inch.

# IDLEWILD.

8c

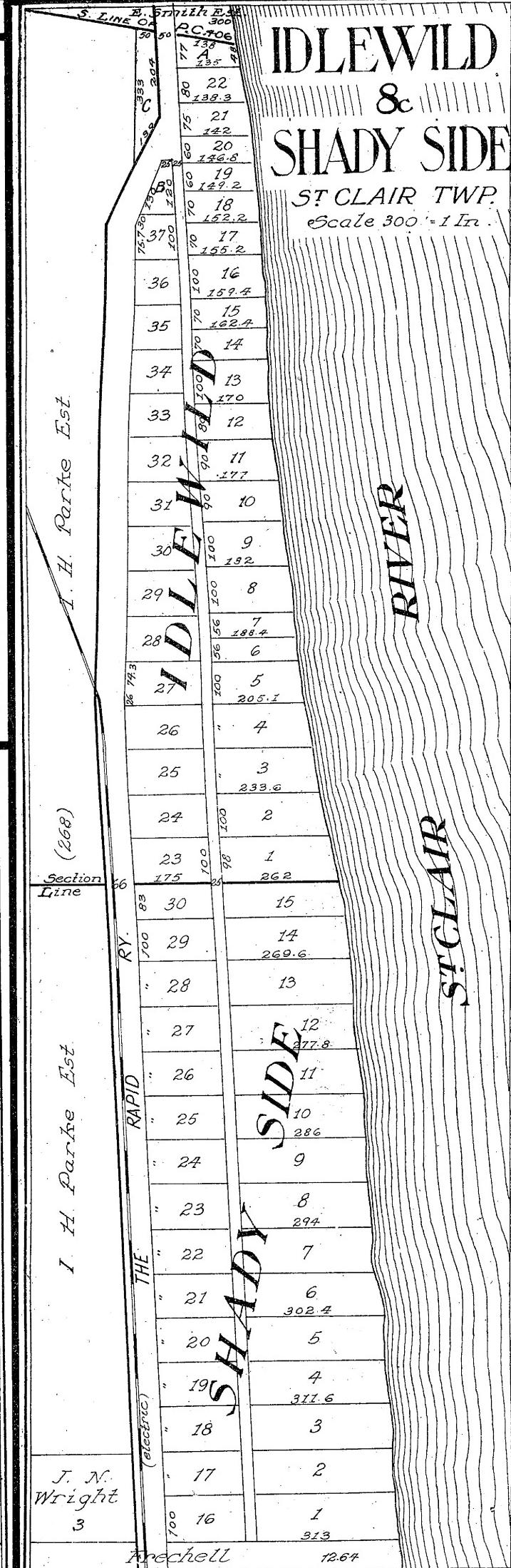
# SHADY SIDE

ST CLAIR TWP.  
Scale 300'-1 In.



## A.M<sup>C</sup>LEAN'S SUB.

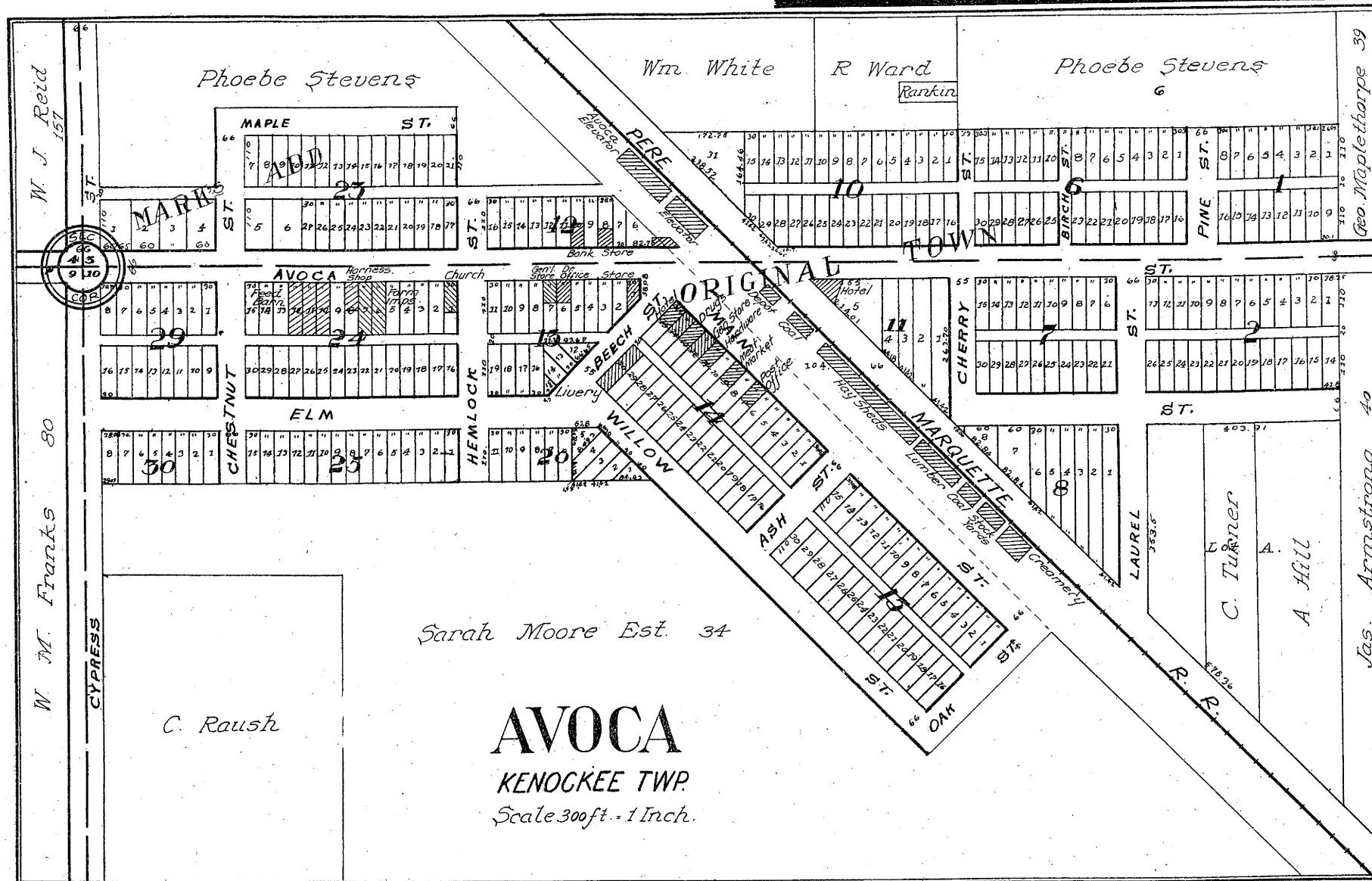
COTTRELLVILLE TWP.  
Scale 300  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch



STRACHAN

Bible

STRACHAN



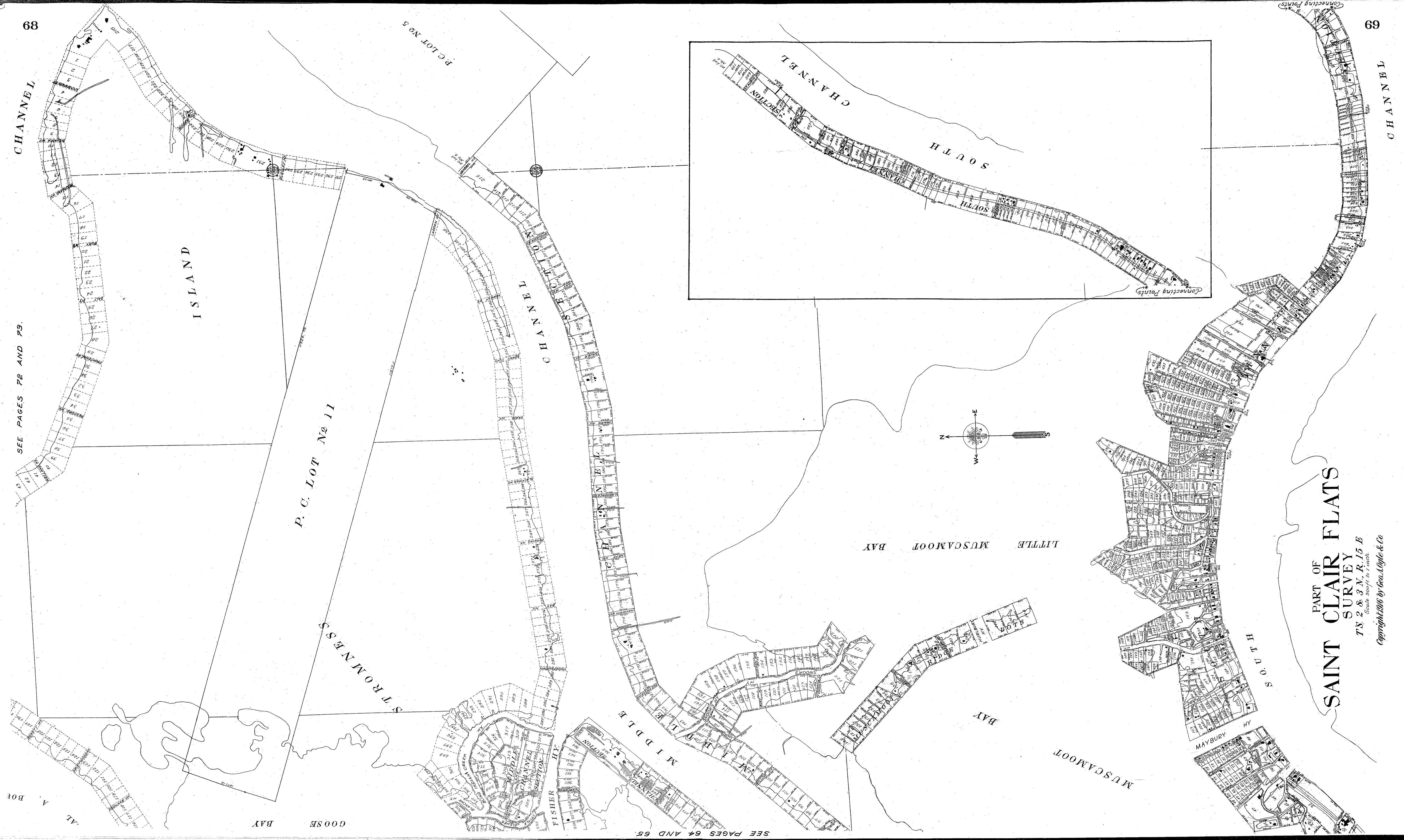








SEE PAGES 62 AND 63.

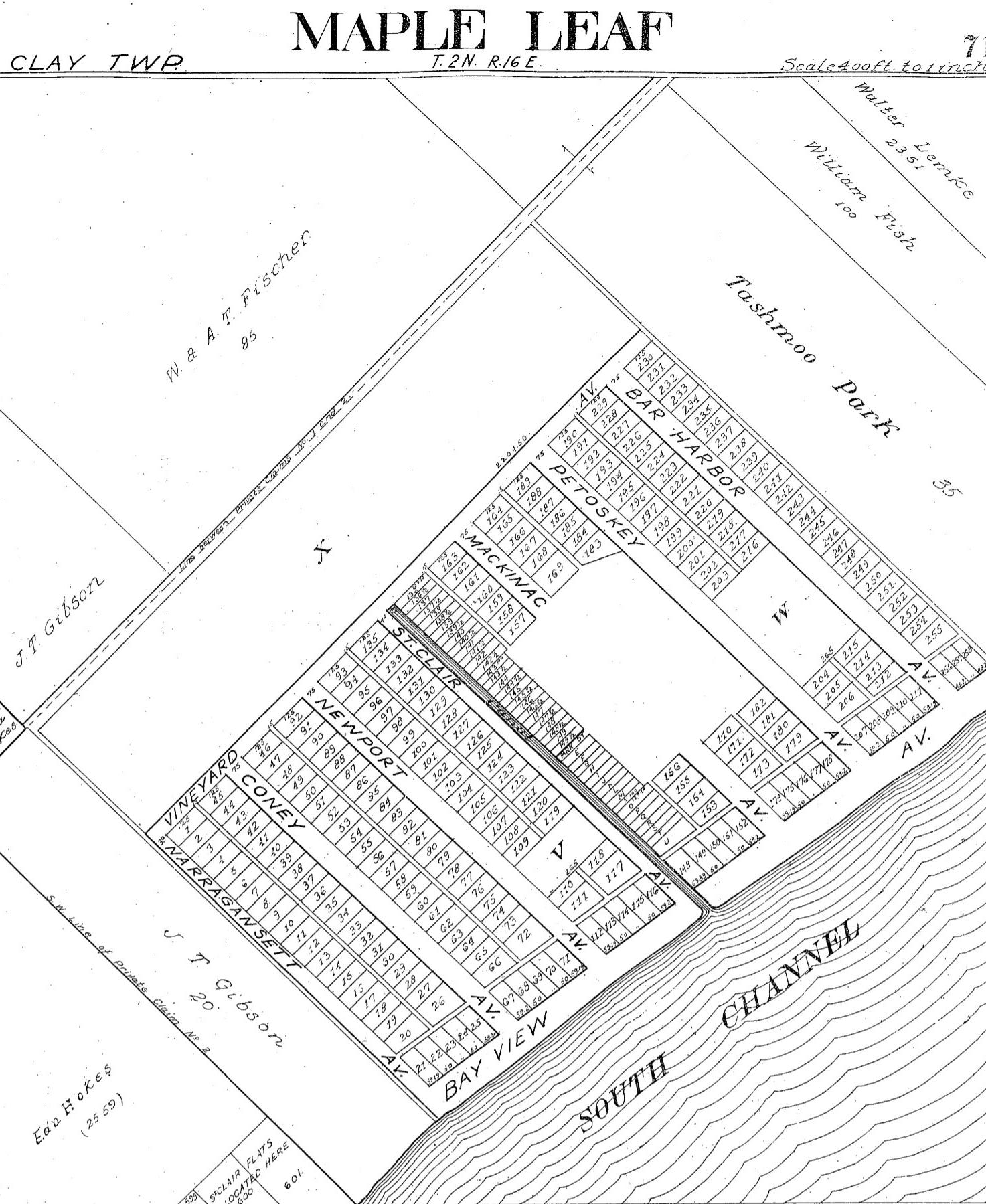
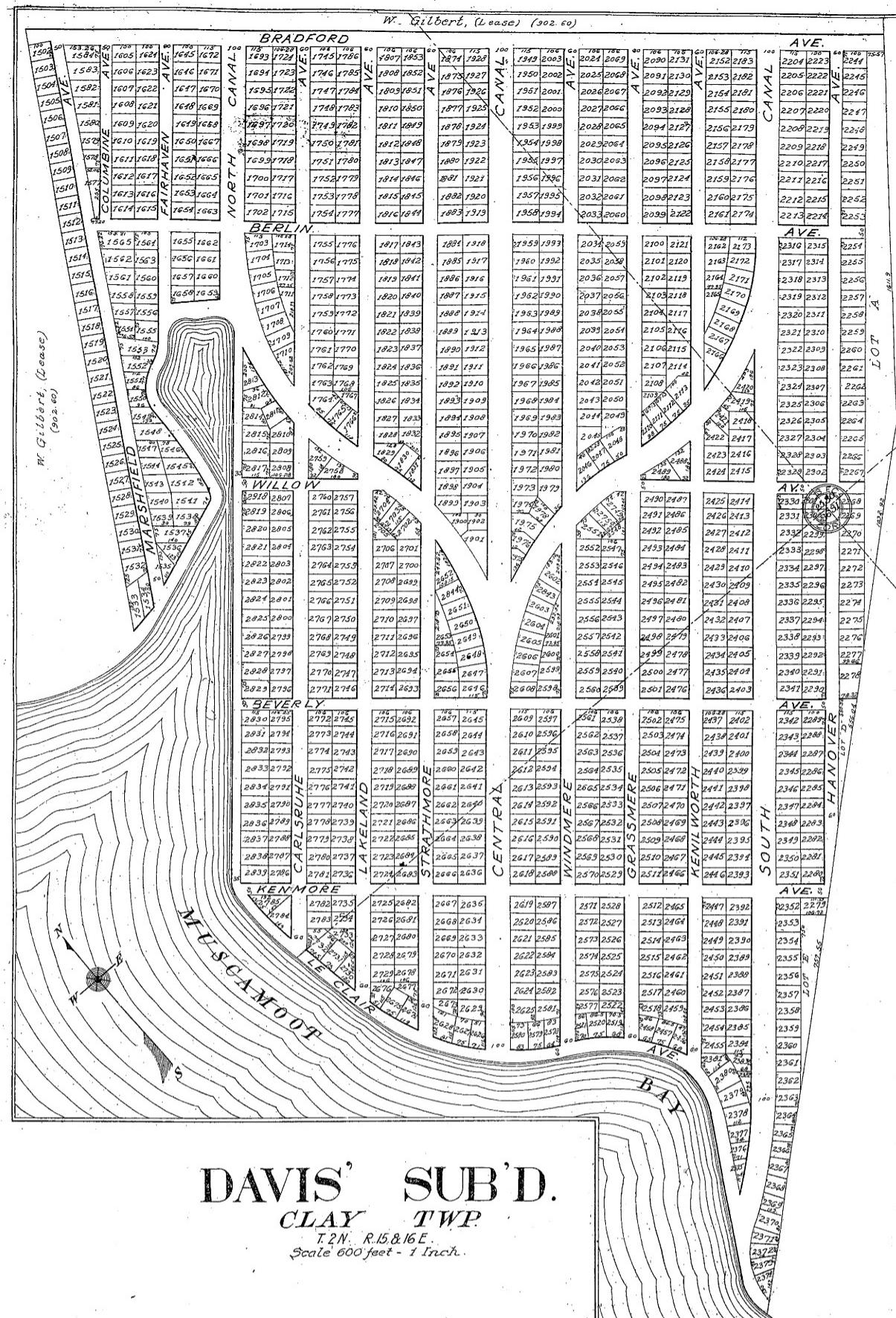


PART OF  
SAINT CLAIR FLATS  
SURVEY  
Twp 2 & 3 N., R. 15 E.  
Scale 300 ft to 1 inch.

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Doyle & Co.







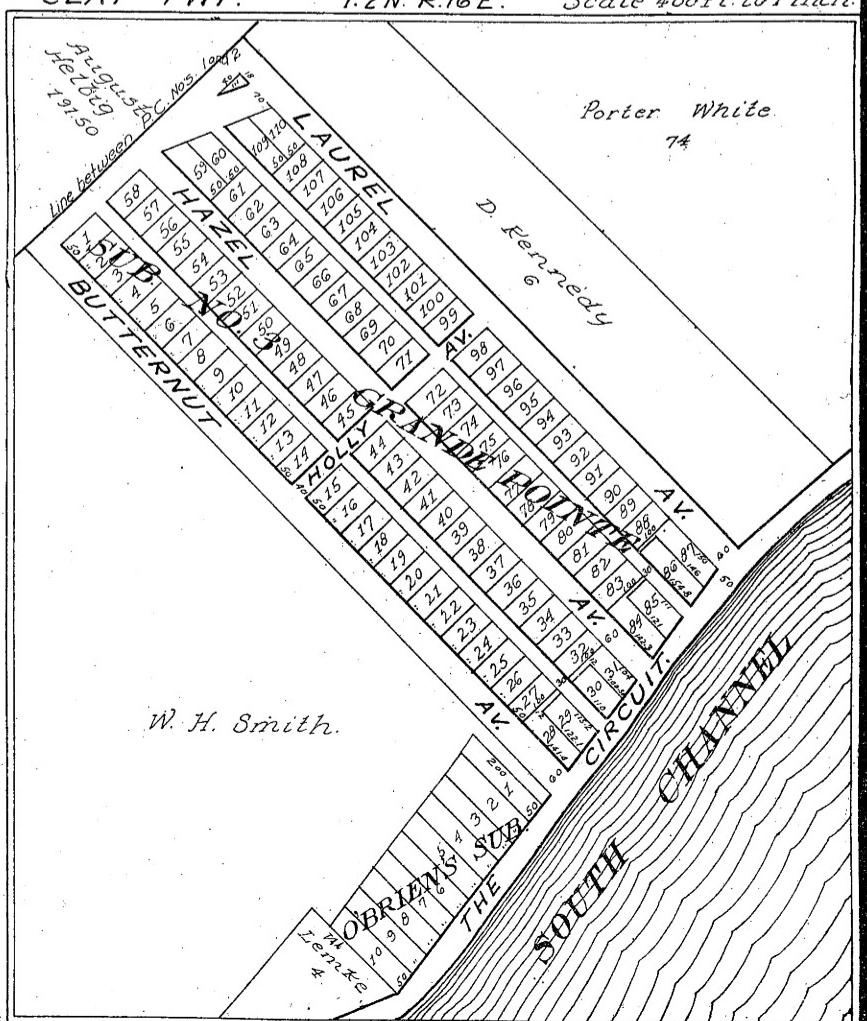
**DAVIS' SUB'D.**  
*CLAY TWP*  
T.2N. R.15&16E.

T. 2 N. R. 15 & 16 E.  
Scale 600 feet - 1 Inch.

I.Z.N. R.15 & 16 E.  
Scale 600 feet - 1 Inch.

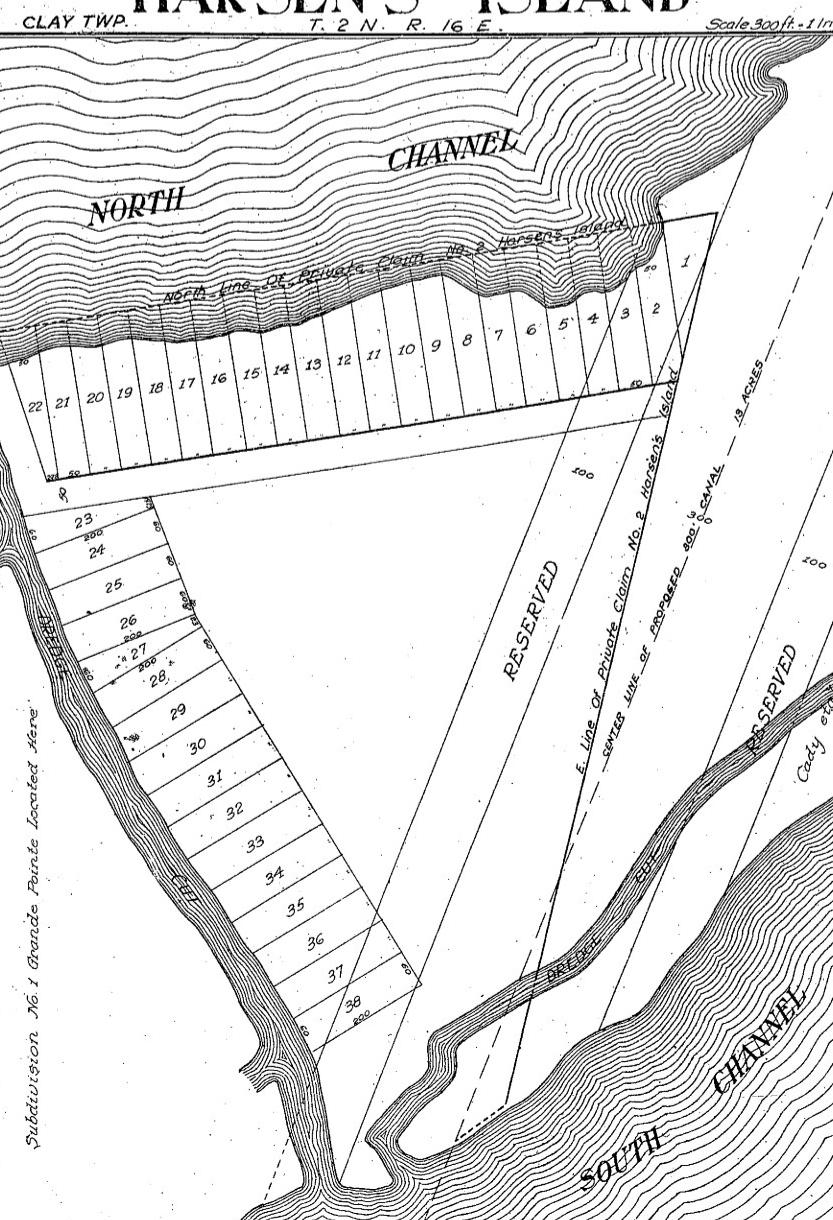
*SUB. N<sup>o</sup>. 3 GRANDE POINTE  
and  
O'BRIEN'S SUB.*

CLAY TWP. T.2N. R.16E. Scale 400ft. to 1 inch.

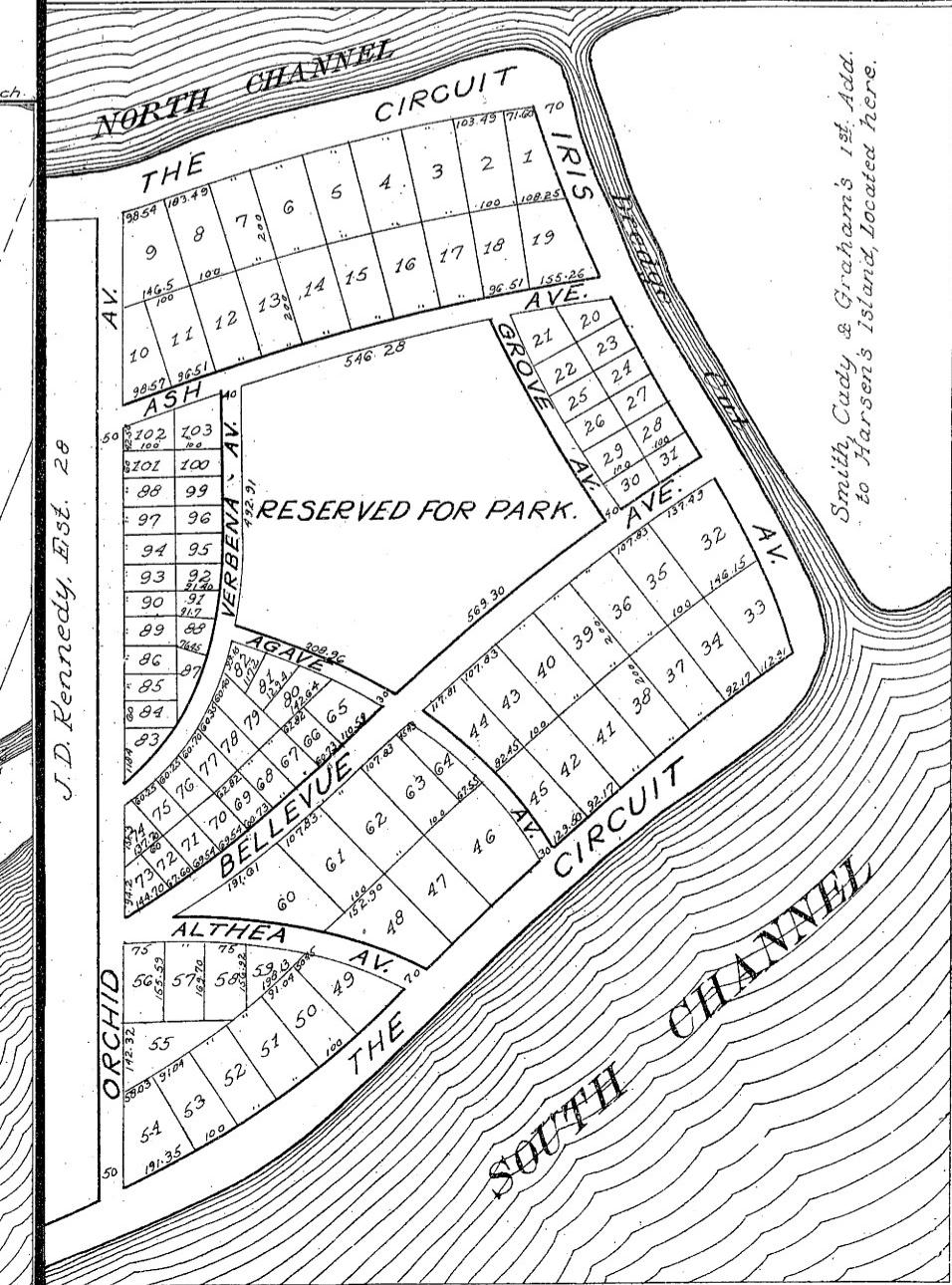


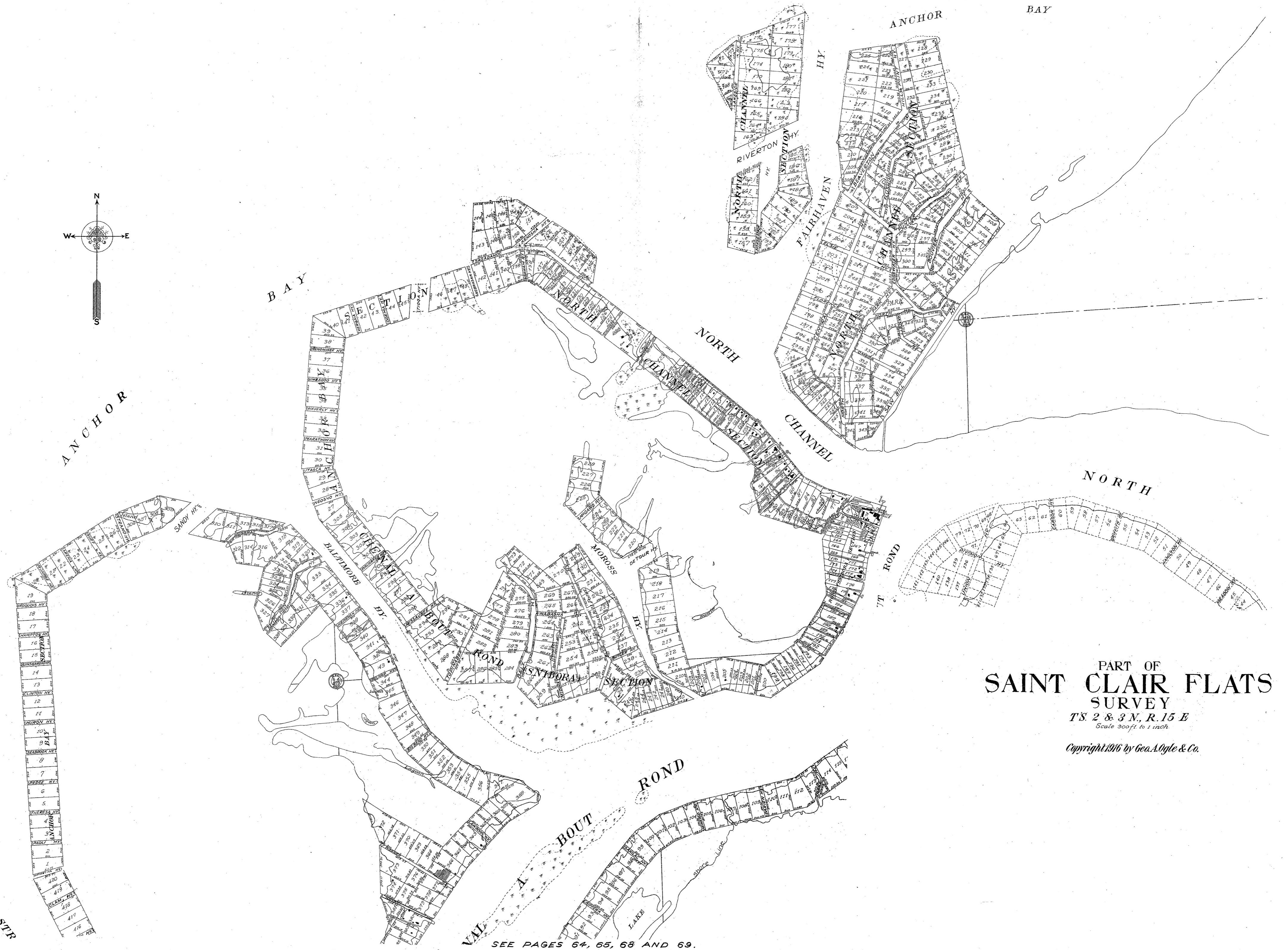
**SMITH, CADY & GRAHAM'S  
FIRST ADDITION TO  
HARSEN'S ISLAND**

CLAY TWP. T. 2 N. R. 16 E. Scale 300 ft.-1 in.



**SUB. NO. 1, GRANDE POINTE**  
*LOCATED IN P.C. N<sup>o</sup>. 2*





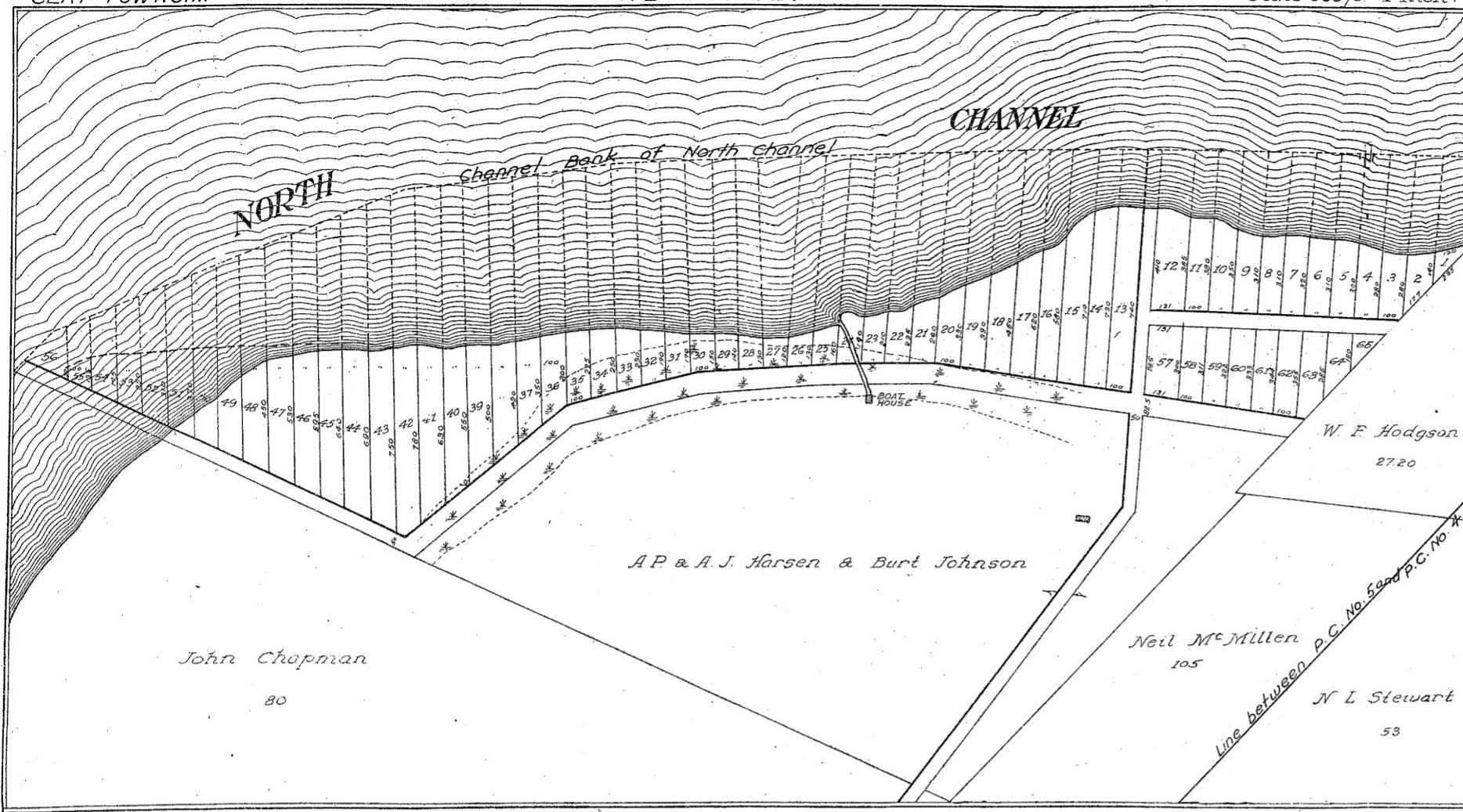


# PLAT OF PART OF P.C.N°5

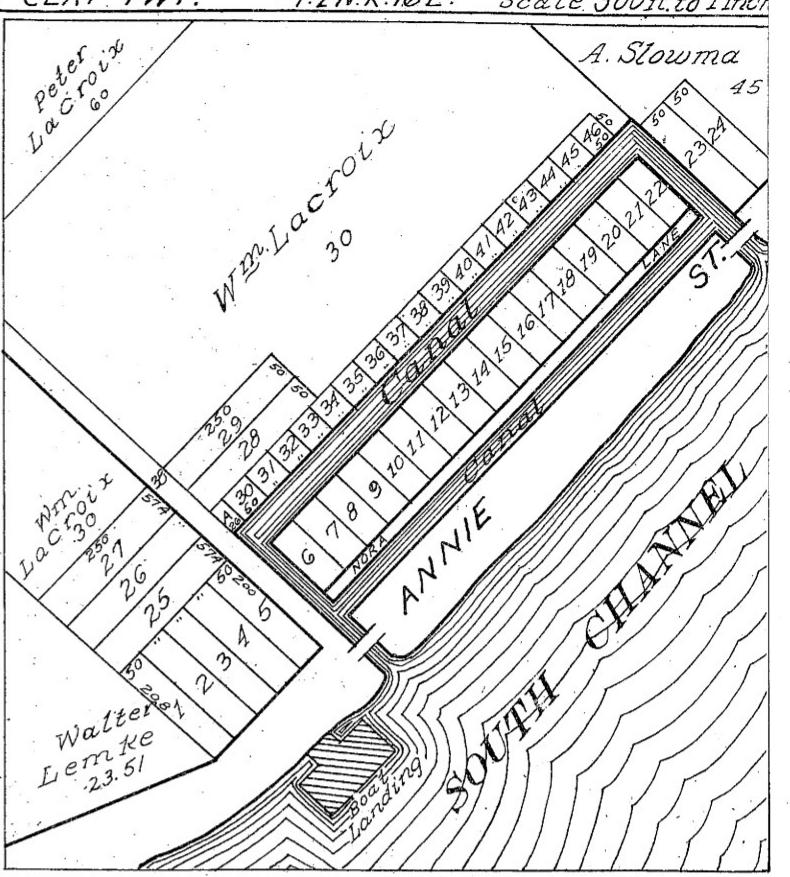
HARSEN'S ISLAND

T. 2 N. R. 16 E.

CLAY TOWNSHIP



# SANS SOUCI

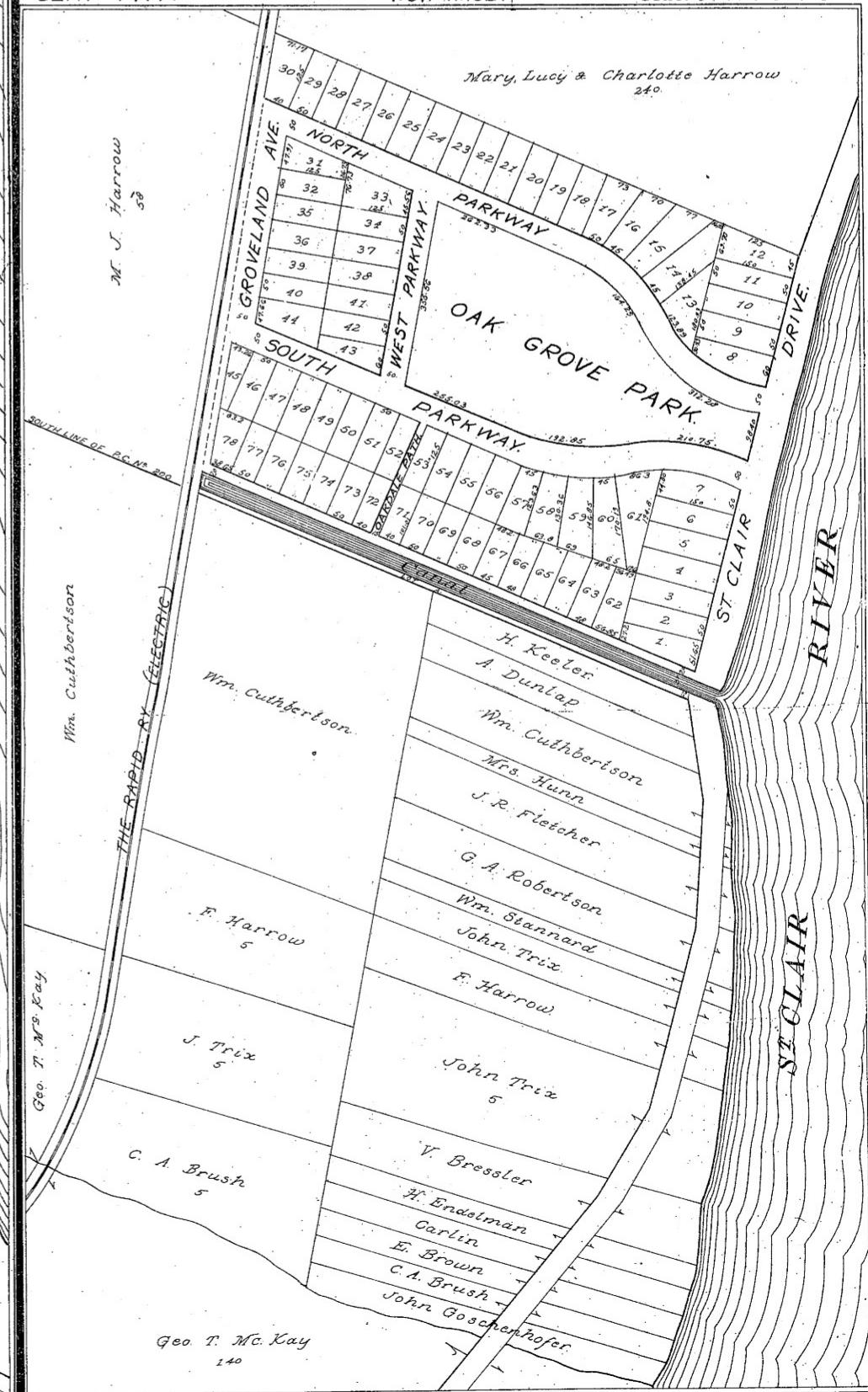
LOCATED IN P.C. N° 2  
CLAY TWP. T. 2 N. R. 16 E. Scale 300 ft. to 1 inch

# OAK GROVE SUB.

LOCATED IN P.C. 200.  
T. 3 N. R. 16 E.

Scale 300 ft. to 1 inch.

CLAY TWP.

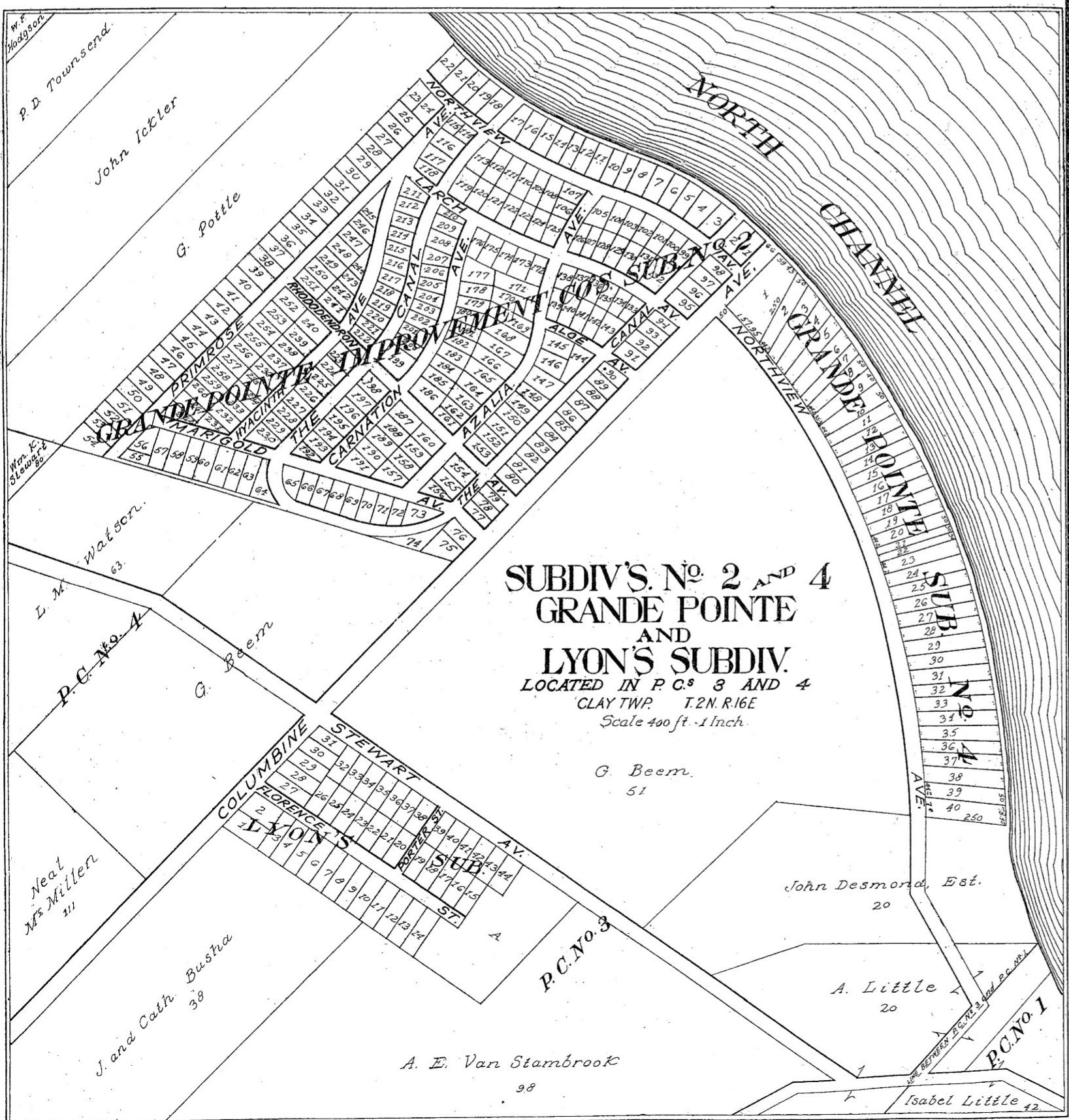


# SUBDIV'S. N° 2 AND 4 GRANDE POINTE AND LYON'S SUBDIV.

LOCATED IN P.C.s 3 AND 4

CLAY TWP. T. 2 N. R. 16 E.

Scale 400 ft. - 1 Inch.





2104

**MICHIGAN**

Published by GEO. F. Cram, Chicago, Ill.

Squares represent Parcel Post Units.

Open figures 24 unit numbers,

and run consecutively from north to

south.

2204

**LAKE SUPERIOR**

235

240

245

250

255

260

265

270

275

280

285

290

295

300

305

310

315

320

325

330

335

340

345

350

355

360

365

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1000

1005

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1015

1020

1025

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1055

1060

1065

1070

1075

1080

1085

1090

1095

1100

1105

1110

1115

1120

1125

1130

1135

1140

1145

1150

1155

1160

1165

1170

1175

1180

1185

1190

1195

1200

1205

1210

1215

1220

1225

1230

1235

1240

1245

1250

1255

1260

1265

1270

1275

1280

1285

1290

1295

1300

1305

1310















**Dimensions of the Earth.**

	MILES.
Greatest Diameter.....	11,296.
Earth's Axis.....	11,283.
Circumference at Equator.....	24,900.
Sea.....	24,884.
Land.....	24,884.
Water Surface.....	24,884.
Total.....	24,900.
Oceans.....	50 Miles.
Sq. Miles.	31,000,000.
Sq. Km.	31,000,000.
Miles.	19,913,000.
Kilometers.....	31,000,000.
Arctic.....	5,000.
Antarctic.....	5,000.
Indian.....	28,000,000.
Principal Salt Lakes.	50 Miles.
Jakob's Lake, Country Area Sq. M.	1,000.
Capo San Vito, Italy.....	84 above sea.
Sea of Aral, Russia.....	84 above sea.
Balkash, Asia.....	12,500 700 + 44.
Manzanares, Spain.....	10,000.
Eyre, Australia.....	4,000 70 + 44.
Istik-kur, Asia.....	5,500 970 + 44.
Kok-kor, Asia.....	2,040 970 + 44.
Van, Asia.....	2,000 600 + 44.
Great Salt Lake, U.S.A.....	1,750 4,000 + 44.
Dead Sea, Asia.....	1,400 400 + 44 below sea.
Ngami, Africa.....	850 3,000 above sea.
Principal Freshwater Lakes.	50 Miles.
Lake or Sea, Country Sq. M.	1,000.
Country Sq. M., Sea Level.	1,000.
Superior, N. Am.....	32,000.
Victoria Nyanza, Afr.....	26,000.
Michigan, N. Am.....	23,000.
Huron, N. Am.....	23,000.
Lancang, Afr.....	15,000.
Itai, Afr.....	14,000.
Great Bear, N. Am.....	12,000.
Nyasa, Afr.....	12,000.
Great Slave, N. Am.....	12,000.
Dalton, Alaska.....	10,500.
Winnipeg, N. Am.....	8,500.
Erie, N. Am.....	8,500 550.
Albert Ryman, Afr.....	7,500.
Ontario, N. Am.....	7,100.
Athabasca, N. Am.....	4,600.
Nicaragua, Eut.....	3,500.
Onega, Eut.....	3,300.
Teng, Eut.....	2,500.
Wenzer, Eut.....	2,300.
Champlain, N. Am.....	1,500.
Wetter, Eut.....	840.
Mississippi-Missouri, U.S. & Nle.....	6,200.
Yangtze-Kiang, China.....	5,800.
Ob, Russia in Asia.....	5,700.
Huangho, China.....	5,600.
Niger, W. Africa.....	5,500.
Plata-Parana, Arg & Bra.....	4,800.
Mackenzie, Canada.....	3,300.
Volga, Russia.....	2,026.
Yukon, U.S. & Can.....	2,000.
Arkans, U.S. & Can.....	2,000.
Indus, India.....	1,800.
Rio Grande del Norte, U.S. & Mex.....	1,750.
Danube, Austria-Hungary.....	1,750.
Saskatchewan-Nelson, Canada.....	1,725.
Orinoco, Venezuela, Colombia, U.S. & Can.....	1,700.
Colorado, U.S. & Can.....	1,580.
Anu, Turkey.....	1,500.
Sainte-Croix, Brazil.....	1,400.
St-Domingo, India.....	1,300.
Inravadi, India.....	1,200.
Dnieper, Russia.....	1,200.
Fara, Tocantins, Brazil.....	1,150.
Don, Russia in Eut.....	1,100.
Murray, Ganges, India.....	1,000.
Orange, Garonne, France.....	1,000.
Reuss, Germany.....	950.
Ural, or Jax, Russia.....	900.
Gangetic, India.....	800.
Rhine, Germany.....	650.
Magdalena, Col.....	625.
Loire, France.....	585.
Taros, Portugal.....	560.
Vistula, Poland.....	550.
Susquehanna, U.S. & Can.....	485.
Potomac, U.S. & Can.....	450.
Caronne, France.....	400.
Guadiana, Spain.....	380.
Po, Italy.....	360.
Rap, France.....	350.
Neva, Russia.....	300.
Thames, England.....	250.
Rouen, France.....	150.
Armenia of the World.	1,100,000.
France.....	63,117.
Germany.....	59,735.
Austria-Hungary.....	58,240.
Great Britain.....	56,216.
Italy.....	52,247.
China.....	30,000.
Abyssinia.....	150,000.
Switzerland.....	150,000.
Spain.....	150,000.
Netherlands.....	20,000.
Nepal.....	10,000.
Greece.....	10,000.
Brazil.....	10,000.
Belgium.....	4,500.
Bulgaria.....	4,000.
Portugal.....	4,000.
Korea.....	17,000.
Kongo Independent State.....	15,188.
Uruguay.....	2,000.
Colombia.....	2,000.
Costa Rica.....	1,000.
Haiti.....	1,000.
Navies of the World.	120,000.
Great Britain.....	60,000.
Russia.....	44,300.
France.....	34,000.
Japan.....	31,610.
Germany.....	26,850.
United States.....	24,313.
Sweden.....	12,400.
Bulgaria.....	11,000.
Burma.....	9,830.
Venezuela.....	7,000.
Guatemala.....	7,000.
Costa Rica.....	5,000.
Uruguay.....	4,407.
Peru.....	4,407.
Madagascar.....	3,720.
Cuba.....	3,000.
Salvador.....	3,000.
Bolivia.....	2,800.
Nicaragua.....	2,000.
Argentina.....	1,000.
Colombia.....	1,000.
Haiti.....	1,000.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

COMMERCE.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.

COUNTRIES.

CAPITALS.

AREA.

Square Miles.

POPULATION.

with the United States.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

REVENUE.

Total.

Per Capita.

EXPENDITURE.

Total.

Per Capita.





# PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

## St. Clair County, Michigan

**EXPLANATION.**—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

- Abbey, E. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
Abraham, Chris., Dealer in Coal, Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sand, Tile, Brick and Cement Blocks, P. O. Capac.  
Aikman Bakery Co., 1301-09 10th St., Port Huron, Established 1904.  
Algoma Savings Bank, General Banking, Algonac. 1872.  
American Beef Harvester Co., Port Huron.  
Amey, J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street.  
Andreae, C. O., Banking, P. O. Avoca.  
Apley, Thos. Sr., Farmer, S. 24, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
Arden, DeMoss E., Sailor, P. O. St. Clair.  
Arnold, A., Flour Mill and Electric Light Plant, S. T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1848.  
Asman, John, Secretary Business Men's Association, Port Huron.  
Asman, C. W., Florist, St. Clair.  
Atkins, Burt, Farmer, S. 36, T. Clyde, P. O. Port Huron.  
Asman, C. W., Florist, Saint Clair.  
Atkins, Burt, Farmer, S. 36, T. Clyde, P. O. Port Huron.  
Atkins, F. E. C., Farmer, S. 34, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1855.  
Atkins, I. & Co., General Insurance, Port Huron. Established 1884.  
Atkins, Lewis, Farmer, S. 28, T. Grant, P. O. Atkins.  
Atkinson, Mrs. Mary M., Land Owner, Port Huron. 1839.  
Atwell, Alex, Hotel and Farmer, P. C. 252, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1864.  
Austin, J. D., Livery, 316 Water St., Port Huron. 1852.  
Avers, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.  
Avery, Elmer, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Burthchville, P. O. North Street. 1907.  
Avery, Lincoln, Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1860.  
Axford, Lloyd L., Attorney-at-Law, Detroit.
- Bacon, C. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
Baird, Henry R., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1876. Mr. Baird has served as City Attorney of St. Clair.  
Baird, W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1859.  
Baker, R. G. and H. H., Jewelers and Opticians, P. O. Marine City.  
Baker, Robt., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 243, T. East China, P. O. Marine City.  
Baker, S. and Son, Cooperage, S. T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City.  
Baker, Wm., Farmer and Blacksmith, P. C. 358, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1889.  
Balder, Alvin, Breeder, S. 15, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
Baldock, William, Farmer, S. 33, T. Clyde, P. O. Abbottsford.  
Baldwin, John A., Contractor and Engineer, S. 7, T. Port Huron. P. O. Port Huron. 1885.  
Balfour, R. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
Baimer, Andrew, Farmer, S. 33, T. Grant, P. O. Atkins.  
Bammel, Joe, Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 598, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1864.  
Bank of C. C. Peck & Co., Wales.  
Barck, Fred C., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 310, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1908.  
Barker, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 3, T. Clay, P. O. San Souci.  
Bartel, H. P., Granite and Marble Works, 1104-1112 Griswold St., Port Huron. 1888.  
Bascum, A. M., Ice Dealer, P. O. St. Clair. 1912.  
Basel, Geo., Farmer and Gardener, S. 8, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron.  
Bates, J. N., Insurance, P. O. Marine City. 1883.  
Bauman, Wm., Farmer, S. 20, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Beach, Fred H., County Treasurer, Port Huron.  
Bean, Noah B., Farmer, S. 16, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
Beard, Campbell & Co., Wholesale and Retail Hardware, 312-314 Huron Ave., Port Huron. Established 1893.  
Beard, Fred A., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 8, T. Clyde, P. O. Atkins.  
Beardsley, L. A., Fruit and Poultry, S. 2, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1914.  
Becker, Geo. W., Mayor and Cigar Manufacturer, S. T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1896.  
Beckwith, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1876.  
Beier, Herman, Farmer, S. 12, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
Benedict, C. L., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1875. Mr. Benedict has served as Police Judge for a number of years.  
Berk, John H., Deputy County Treasurer, Port Huron.  
Bernard, H. D., Farmer, S. 31, T. Wales, P. O. Wales.  
Biddlecomb, Frank, Farmer, P. O. Goodells.  
Biland, G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1910.  
Billings, Fred, Livery, P. O. Avoca.  
Bishop, Wm., Farmer, S. 18, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
Black, D. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Greenwo d, P. O. Avoca.  
Black, John L., Mayor and Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1878. Mr. Black has served as Justice of Peace, Circuit Court Commissioner and Judge of Probate.  
Blackney, E. T., County School Commissioner, Port Huron. 1894.
- Blank, Frank, Farmer, S. 36, T. Lynn, P. O. Capac. 1881.  
Blood, C. E., Dry Goods, Marine City.  
Blood & Hart, Dry Goods and Coal Yard, P. O. Marine City.  
Boman, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 25, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
Boman, John, Proprietor Boman Home, P. C. 697, T. Ira, P. O. Ancherville.  
Boner, Guy, Restaurant, S. 2, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac.  
Boulier, Lewis, Farmer, S. 24, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
Bowen, Geo., Farmer, S. 11, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Bower, Wm., Furniture and Undertaking, P. O. Marine City. 1879.  
Bowers, John, Proprietor Bowers Hotel, P. C. 627, T. Ira, P. O. Ancherville.  
Boyce Hardware Co., Port Huron. Established 1862.  
Boyd, John A., Farmer, S. 10, T. Grant, P. O. Jeddo.  
Bradway, Judson, Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Mortgages and Loans, Detroit. Established 1903.  
Brandenberg, Christ, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1881.  
Brennan, Chas. J., Farmer, S. 7, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
Brenner, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 307, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1909.  
Bricker, Geo., Farmer, S. 9, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
Brigge, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1886.  
Brinkman, F. A., Farmer, S. 24, T. Kenosha, P. O. Abbottsford.  
Brinkman, H. K., Postmaster, P. O. Avoca.  
Brown, Allen, Farmer and Mill, P. O. Berville.  
Brown, C. S., Merchant, S. 25, T. Berlin, P. O. Berville. 1859.  
Brown, Herman, Carpenter and Builder, P. O. Marine City. 1857.  
Brown, James H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Highway Commissioner, S. 29, T. Burthchville, P. O. North Street. 1882.  
Brown, Myron, Farmer, S. 13, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Buchler, C. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1870.  
Buck, E. J., Physician and Surgeon, P. O. Capac.  
Buckeridge Cartage Co., Storage, Carting and Trucking, Port Huron.  
Buckeridge, H. B., Editor, Port Huron.  
Burns, Bernard, Farmer, S. 2, T. Riley, P. O. Emmett.  
Burns, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1875.  
Burns, Peter, Farmer, S. 22, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
Burr, F. H., General Hardware, Farm Implements, Buggies, Wagons, Paints and Oils, Lenox. 1908.  
Burr, Lewis, Farmer, S. 30, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmon.  
Burtless, W. E., Physician, P. O. St. Clair.  
Business Men's Association, Port Huron.  
Butlin, E. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.
- Cady, Burt D., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1874.  
Cain, Edward, Farmer, S. 18, T. Columbus, P. O. Memphis.  
Cain, Michael, Farmer, S. 16, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Cameron, Roderick, Farmer, S. 7, T. Kenosha, P. O. Avoca.  
Cameron, Wm., Farmer, S. 18, T. Kenosha, P. O. Avoca.  
Campbell, Howard, Farmer, S. 10, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Campbell, James W., Farmer, S. 11, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Campbell, R. S., Insurance, Port Huron. 1867.  
Campbell, Seth E., Farmer, S. 10, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Campbell, W. A., Farmer, S. 13, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale. 1868.  
Capac Garage, The, L. L. Wheeler, Manager, Capac.  
Capac Journal, The, Noble Hunter, Editor, Capac.  
Capac Paper Co., Manufacturers Strawboard Paper, Capac.  
Capac Savings Bank, General Banking, Capac.  
Carl, W. J., Farmer, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Avoca.  
Carless, Thomas, Farmer, S. 34, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.  
Carlisle, H. B., Manufacturer, Port Huron. Established 1885.  
Carlyle, A. N., Farmer, S. 1, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
Carpo, G., Farm Owner and Car Inspector, S. 21, T. Clyde, P. O. Port Huron. 1876.  
Carrigan, Thomas, Farmer, Stockraiser and Gardener, S. 15, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1852.  
Carnahan, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1894.  
Caughill, Richard, Farmer, S. 20, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Cavanaugh, James, Farmer, S. 31, T. Kenosha, P. O. Emmett.  
Center Lumber Co., Lumber, Building Material, and Tiles, Port Huron. Established 1902.  
Chamberlain, J. C., City Clerk and Electrical Contractor, St. Clair. 1870.  
Chamberlain, M. K., Sailor, Marine City. 1870.  
Chapman, W. F., Dock Builder and House Mover, P. O. Algonac.  
Chase, Ira E., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 28, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1876.  
Chase, James, Farmer, S. 17, T. Clyde, P. O. Atkins.  
Christie, Charles S., Farmer, S. 8, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1868.  
Christie, J. R., Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1884.
- Christie, M. J., Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1872.  
Cisky, Otto R., Real Estate and Insurance, Port Huron.  
Clark, D. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1875.  
Clark, James, Farmer, S. 20, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
Clausen, Geo. H., Farmer, S. 18, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
Clemens, Nelson, Farmer, S. 3, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
Coady, Thos., Farmer, S. 30, T. Kenosha, P. O. Emmett.  
Coddington, Steven B., County Auditor, Capac.  
Coe, James L., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1872.  
Colmann, Folkert, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 191, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1878.  
Commercial Bank, General Banking, Port Huron.  
Commercial and Savings Bank, General Banking, St. Clair.  
Conat, George W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Burthchville, P. O. Atkins. 1862.  
Conklin, J. W., Farmer, S. 12, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Conley, Wm., Justice of Peace, Algonac. 1896.  
Cook, J. O., Farmer, S. 9, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
Cope, Omer D. & Co., Real Estate and Insurance, St. Clair.  
Cornwell, John, Farmer, S. 16, T. Riley, P. O. Emmett.  
Cottrell, R. A., Coal and Wood, Marine City. 1851.  
Cowen, Alex, Farmer and Representative, S. 1, T. Clyde, P. O. North Street.  
Cowles, A. W., Farmer, S. 14, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Crake, Henry, Farmer, S. 16, T. Kenosha, P. O. Avoca.  
Crocker, Samuel, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, P. C. 190, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1893.  
Crowley, W. H., Garage and Machine Shop, Marine City.  
Crist, Francis, Farmer, S. 2, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.  
Cuthbertson, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.
- Dagg, R. J., Farmer, S. 15, T. Kenosha, P. O. Avoca.  
Dancey, J. H., Physician and Surgeon, P. O. Capac.  
Dane, Wm. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Burthchville, P. O. Jeddo.  
Darling, David, Farmer, S. 3, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
Davidson, Wilbur F. & Co., Insurance and Real Estate, Port Huron.  
Dell, John, Farmer, S. 24, T. Kenosha, P. O. Abbottsford.  
Delor, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 306, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
De Lude, David, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1850.  
Demars, S. H., Farmer, S. 23, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
Detroit United Railway, Detroit.  
Dickie, Geo., Farmer, S. 23, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
Diem, Otto, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. China, P. O. Marine City.  
Dietlin, Jos., Farmer and Engineer on Lakes, S. 26, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1880.  
Dingman, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1870.  
Doelle, Henry H., Farmer, S. 11, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.  
Dove, Andrew, Farmer, S. 36, T. Kenosha, P. O. Goodells.  
Dove, Wm., Farmer, S. 26, T. Kenosha, P. O. Goodells.  
Drechsler, Herman, Farmer, S. 11, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Duchane, C. J., Farmer, Stockraiser and School Director, S. 22, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1870.  
Dunn, Wm., Farmer, S. 1, T. Kenosha, P. O. Atkins.  
Dunn, James, Lumber and Building Material, Port Huron.  
Dunn, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1895.  
Dunning, Russell A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Burthchville, P. O. Blaine. 1894.  
Dunsmore, E., Farmer, S. 32, T. Kenosha, P. O. Emmett.  
Dupee, William, Farmer, S. 13, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
Dupont, John, Proprietor Dupont Hotel, Marine City. 1872.  
Dust, Roy J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Fair Haven. 1890.
- Eastern Michigan Edison Co., Light and Power, 18 Washington Ave., Detroit.  
Eichhorn, Phil, Proprietor Union Hotel and President Michigan State School for Blind, Port Huron. Mr. Eichhorn has served as Representative and Assistant Postmaster.  
Elliott, B. S., Farmer, S. 15, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1911.  
Elliott, Loran C., City Clerk, Port Huron. 1890.  
Elsholz, John, Farmer, S. 10, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
Emig, David, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. China, P. O. Marine City.  
Engel, Rudolph, Farmer, S. 27, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca. 1864.  
Ernst, George L., Commissioner of Finance, Port Huron. 1863.  
Expositor, The, Newspaper, Yale.  
Farmer, J. L., Livery, Marine City.  
Fawcett, Enoch, Retired Farmer, St. Clair. 1852.

## PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

- Fenner, Alfred, Farmer and Trucking, S. 6, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1890.  
 Fenton, O., S. 31, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Ferrett, Ernest, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Burtchville, P. O. Jeddo.  
 Field, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Burtchville, P. O. Jeddo.  
 Finley, W. R., Farmer, S. 36, T. Kenochee, P. O. Goodells.  
 First National Bank, General Banking, Yale.  
 First National Exchange Bank, General Banking, Port Huron. Established 1870.  
 Fischer, C. A., Farmer, S. 5, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Fish, Arthur, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1882.  
 Fitzgearld, Michael, Farmer, S. 20, T. Kenochee, P. O. Avoca.  
 Fitzgibbon, David A., Attorney-at-Law and State Senator, Port Huron.  
 Fleming, Jos., Farmer, Gardener and Road Commissioner, S. 26, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1875.  
 Fleming, Robt., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1879.  
 Folkerts, James, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.  
 Foster, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1876.  
 Foster, Louis, Building Contractor and Manufacturer of Cement Work, Port Huron. 1889.  
 French, Geo., Dairy, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 28, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1877.  
 Fuller, Edwin, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Burtchville, P. O. Jeddo. 1861.  
 Furguson, E. R., Manager of Keewahdin Park, S. 15, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Keewahdin or Port Huron.
- Gardner, John B., Farmer, S. 21, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Gardner, Wm. J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca.  
 Gee Cee Co., Specialties, 2601 Conner St., Port Huron.  
 Geel, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1866.  
 George, Thos. H., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1871.  
 German-American Savings Bank, General Banking, Port Huron. Established 1906.  
 Gershaw, August, Farmer, S. 25, T. Wales, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Gery, Rev. B., Pastor of Algonac St. Catherine Church, Algonac. 1895.  
 Gibson, J. T., Retired Builder, San Souci. 1889.  
 Gilbert, J. W., Grocer, Algonac.  
 Gilbert, S. Porter, Embalmer and Funeral Director, St. Clair. 1853.  
 Gill, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1890.  
 Gillett, Martin, Farmer and Gardener, S. 4, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1854.  
 Gleason, D. F., Farmer, S. 11, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
 Gleason, Ed., Farmer, S. 10, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
 Gleason, John M., Lawyer, Port Huron. 1866.  
 Goodwillie, David, City Treasurer, Port Huron.  
 Goodwin, J. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1898.  
 Goodyear, J. W., Lumber, S. 18, T. China, P. O. Adair. 1911.  
 Gottschalk, Frank, Farmer, S. 27, T. Lynn, P. O. Capac. 1884.  
 Gould, John L., General Store and Farmer, S. 17, T. Clyde, P. O. Atkins.  
 Gracy, Herman, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. St. Clair, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1882.  
 Graham, G., General Worker, S. 20, T. Burtchville, P. O. North Street. 1865.  
 Green, J. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1899.  
 Greenberg, Carl, Farmer, S. 36, T. Columbus, P. O. Adair.  
 Gregg, Jas. B., Farmer, S. 19, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.
- Hagen, Henry, Farmer, S. 5, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Hahn, Andrew, Farmer, Stockraiser and Manager Cheese Factory, S. 4, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1868.  
 Halpin, John, Farmer, Stockraiser and Justice of Peace, S. 25, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1873.  
 Hamilton, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1907.  
 Hannan Real Estate Exchange, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, Detroit. Established 1883.  
 Hara, P. J., Farmer, S. 20, T. Kenochee, P. O. Emmett.  
 Harris, Robert, Thresher, P. O. Memphis.  
 Hart, Hugh H., Judge of Probate, Port Huron.  
 Hart & Scott, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, St. Clair. Established 1900.  
 Hart, W. M., Farmer, S. 36, T. Wales, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Harrington Hotel Co., Proprietor Hotel Harrington, Port Huron. Established 1896.  
 Harrison, Wm., Farmer, S. 31, T. Emmett, P. O. Capac.  
 Hartman, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1914.  
 Hartwig Bros., Farmers, S. 9, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Hartwig, Robert, Farmer, S. 8, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Harvey, F. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1909.  
 Hastings, Geo. N., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1912.  
 Haulter, K. A., Real Estate Dealer and Chemist, Algonac. 1911.  
 Hayden & Co., General Insurance, Port Huron. Established 1898.  
 Hayes, Chas., Farmer, S. 31, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Hayes, Geo., Farmer, S. 30, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Hayes, Paul, Farmer, S. 32, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca.  
 Haynes Lumber Co., Wholesale and Retail Lumber, Port Huron. Established 1885.  
 Heeke, Ernest, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1871.  
 Heinmiller, John, Farmer, S. 5, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Henry Bros., Farmers, S. 33, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Herbert, Norman B., Notary Public, Yale.  
 Hildesheim, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. China, P. O. St. Clair. 1866.  
 Hill, F. H., Farmer, S. 9, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac.  
 Hill, Frank, Farmer, S. 8, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1885.  
 Hill, J., Farmer, S. 4 and 8, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1860.  
 Hill, Otto L., City Commissioner, Wholesale and Retail Lumber, Port Huron. 1878.  
 Hillock, Thos. E., Farmer, S. 10, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale. 1889.  
 Hitchings, M. O., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 19, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1877.  
 Hitchings, W. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1865.  
 Hodge, W. G., Manufacturer, S. 10, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1899.  
 Hoffman, Frank, Farmer, Port Huron. 1859.  
 Hoffman, J. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1861.  
 Hollis, Ed., Farmer, S. 25, T. Wales, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Holt, Geo., Farmer, S. 8, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Hornberger, A. G., Harness, St. Clair. 1891.  
 Home Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers Sash Doors and Interior Finishings, Port Huron. Established 1897.
- Home Outfitting Co., The, Furniture, Stoves and Rugs, Port Huron. Established 1913.  
 Hoogestraat, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Clay, P. O. Pearl Beach. 1889.  
 Hovey, C. A., Life Insurance, Port Huron. 1885.  
 Howard Furniture Co., The, House Furnishers, Port Huron. Established 1884.  
 Hubble, Jas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1855.  
 Humphrey, Wm. B., Farmer, S. 29, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
 Hurst, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1898.  
 Hurst, Wm. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1876.  
 Hyde, B. B., Wholesale and Retail Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain, etc., Port Huron. Established 1891.  
 Hydorn, H. S., Farmer, S. 11, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.
- Inches, J. W., Physician, St. Clair. 1885.  
 Ingles, David P., Deputy Custom House Collector, St. Clair. 1856.  
 Irwin, John William, Civil Engineer, Mt. Clemens.  
 Israel, Wm. H., Photographer, Port Huron.  
 Israel Studio of Photography, 1102 Military St., Port Huron. Established 1913.
- Jackson, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1914.  
 Jackson, James, Farmer, S. 30, T. Kenochee, P. O. Emmett.  
 Jacobi, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 598, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1872.  
 Jarvis Co. The, Builders and Pavers Supplies, Port Huron. Established 1906.  
 Jennings, Max, Jeweler, St. Clair. 1893.  
 Johnstick, Fred, Farmer, Stockraiser and Car Inspector, S. 30, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1915.  
 Jones, Bert, Farmer, S. 30, T. Riley, P. O. Berville, R. F. D. 1.  
 Justin, Isaac, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1844.  
 Justin, Milford, Farmer, Stockraiser, Well Driller, S. 13, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1872.
- Kaatz, Herman, Farmer, S. 16, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Kammer, A. F., Farmer, S. 22, T. Casco, P. O. Anchorage.  
 Keller, Otto, Farmer, S. 10, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
 Kelley, Roger, Farmer, S. 21, T. Lynn, P. O. Capac.  
 Kelley, Royal, Farmer, S. 33, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Kennedy, Neil, Supervisor, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1866.  
 Kern, C. Brewing Co., Brewers, 523 River St., Port Huron. Established 1879.  
 Kersten, August, Farmer, S. 11, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1877.  
 Kersten, Frank, Farmer, S. 24, T. Berlin, P. O. Berville. 1877.  
 Kersting, W. A., Farmer, S. 4, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Ketelhut, Albert, Farmer, S. 9, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Keys, David, Farmer, S. 29, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 King, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 12, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
 Kingott, John, Farmer, P. O. Capac.  
 Kitchen, Moses, Farmer, S. 2, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
 Klug, H. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Kimball, P. O. Abbottsford. 1886.  
 Klumpp, Fred C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Burtchville, P. O. Blaine. 1877.  
 Knight, Anderson, Farmer, S. 30, T. Clyde, P. O. Abbottsford.  
 Knoll, Chas., Farmer, S. 15, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Knoll, Frank S., Breeder, S. 14, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Koehler, Henry, Farmer, S. 10, T. Ira, P. O. Anchorage.  
 Krause, Arthur, Farmer, S. 6, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Krantz, Gregory, Farmer, Stockraiser, Contractor and Builder, S. 22, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1850.
- LaBounty, H. M., Merchant, S. 15, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
 Lacroix, Peter L., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 2, T. Clay, P. O. San Souci. 1871.  
 Lacroix, Wm., Real Estate, P. C. 2, T. Clay, P. O. San Souci. 1847.  
 Lambert, Geo., (Jos. Lambert & Co.) Lumber, Coal, Etc., S. 31, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1891.  
 Lang, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Burtchville, P. O. North Street.  
 Lang, Squire, Bank Cashier, P. O. Jeddo.  
 Lapien, Herman C., Farmer, S. 34, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Large, Henry, General Merchandise, Capac.  
 Lashbrook, Roy, Farmer, S. 22, T. Wales, P. O. Wales.  
 Lathrop, Miss Helen E., School Teacher, S. 13, T. Berlin, P. O. Berville.  
 Law, Eugene F., Circuit Judge, Port Huron. 1883.  
 Lawson, Henry, Farmer, S. 2, T. Kenochee, P. O. Avoca.  
 Layle, F. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. China, P. O. St. Clair. 1870.  
 Leach Bros., Lumber, Capac.  
 Leach Corey, Farmer and Breeder, S. 34, T. Lynn, P. O. Capac.  
 Leatorno, Peter, Farmer, Stockraiser and Gardener, S. 10, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1888.  
 Lee, Wm. O. Co., Manufacturers, Port Huron. Established 1909.  
 Lee, Wm. O., City Supervisor and Manufacturer, Port Huron. 1904.  
 Leithhead, Robt., Farmer, S. 30, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
 Lemke, Walter, Hotel, P. C. 2, T. Clay, P. O. San Souci. 1910.  
 Limberg, F. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1897.  
 Limberg, Herman, Farmer, S. 32, T. Port Huron, P. O. Marysville. 1889.  
 Limberg, O. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1890.  
 Lipke, Barney, Farmer, S. 13, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
 Livingston, Jas. & Co., Flax Mills, Yale.  
 Low, James, Farmer, S. 13, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Lowell, Walter S., Farmer, S. 29, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Lyons, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 243, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1884.
- McCabe, H. P., Banker, Emmett.  
 McCollum, Alex, Groceries and Merchandise, S. 32, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1905.  
 McCue, Dr. C., Physician, Goodells.  
 McDonald, John A., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 243, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1881.  
 McDonald, T. K., Township Clerk, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 302, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1889.  
 McDonald, W. A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1888.  
 McFall, R. W., Hotel, P. O. Capac.
- McGeorge, W. W., Farmer, S. 9, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac, R. F. D. 3. 1868.  
 McGregor, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. East China, P. O. St. Clair. 1878.  
 McIntyre, Angus, Farmer, Stockraiser and Supervisor, S. 36, T. Burtchville, P. O. Atkins. 1852.  
 McKenzie, Robt., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 8, T. Wales, P. O. Emmett.  
 McLaren, John, Farmer, S. 17, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
 McLaughlin, Michael, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1855.  
 McLean, Andrew, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.  
 McLouth, Sydney C., Vessels and Salt, P. C. 187, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1884.  
 McManus, Father, J. P., Pastor St. Stephens Catholic Church, Port Huron. 1891.  
 McMurtre, Stephen, Farmer, S. 24, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale. 1867.  
 McNutt, Esbon, Farmer, S. 20, T. Riley, P. O. Berville, R. F. D. 1.  
 McVicar, Dr. A. D., Dentist, Memphis.  
 MacDonald, Dan, Grocer, S. 22, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1906.  
 Macdonald, H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1902.  
 Mackay, Angus G., Loans, Real Estate, Stocks, Etc., Port Huron. 1869.  
 Mackey, J. F., Farmer, S. 17, T. Kenochee, P. O. Emmett.  
 Macomb County Savings Bank, General Banking, Lenox and Richmond.  
 Maedel, Edward, Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. China, P. O. Adair. 1900.  
 Mann, M. H., Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Etc., Port Huron. 1896.  
 Marine City, Marine City.  
 Marine City News, Printing, Marine City.  
 Marine Savings Bank, General Banking, Marine City.  
 Martin, David D., Register of Deeds and Farmer, S. 31, T. Mussey, P. O. Port Huron. 1872.  
 Matthews, R. H., Garage and Machine Shop, Marine City. 1901.  
 Maynard, Byron, Farmer, S. 23, T. Grant, P. O. Blaine.  
 Maynard, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Burtchville, P. O. North Street. 1870.  
 Meikle, W. H., Farmer, S. 15, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale, R. F. D. 1. 1872.  
 Meldrum, Chas. H., Proprietor Cadillac House, S. 15, T. Ira, P. O. Anchorage.  
 Memphis State Bank, The, General Banking, Memphis.  
 Mericle, M., Farmer, P. O. Avoca.  
 Merrick, Gordon, Farmer, S. 31, T. Wales, P. O. Memphis.  
 Merryman, F. I., Hotel Manager, S. 20, T. Burtchville, P. O. North Street.  
 Metcalf, I. O., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1885.  
 Meyers, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1865.  
 Middleton, Robert, Farmer and Breeder, S. 13, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale.  
 Miller, J. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1888.  
 Miner, J. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1866.  
 Minnie, Geo., Grocery and Meat Market, Avoca.  
 Moak Bros., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Port Huron.  
 Model Milling Co., High Grade Flour, Grain, Etc., Port Huron. Established 1902.  
 Moore, Burt W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Clyde, P. O. Atkins.  
 Moore, Frank, Jr., St. Clair Salt Co., St. Clair.  
 Moore, N. G., Farmer, S. 4, T. Grant, P. O. Jeddo.  
 Moore, R. R., Sales Manager Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair. 1868.  
 Moore & Wilson, Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. Established 1902.  
 Moore, W. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Moran, Angus, Farmer, S. 10, T. Wales, P. O. Goodells.  
 Moran, Levi, Farmer and Sailor, S. 33, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1872.  
 Moran, S. J., Superintendent of Water Works and Electric Light Plant, Algonac. 1915.  
 Morgan, Joe, Farmer, S. 12, T. Kenochee, P. O. Avoca.  
 Morrill, W. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1853.  
 Morraw, L. O., Farmer and Sailor, S. 33, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1872.  
 Mott, H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Ira, P. O. Anchorage.  
 Muffit, Paul E., Retired Army Officer, S. 16, T. Ira, P. O. Anchorage.  
 Mullins, A., Confectionery, Marine City. 1888.
- Neal, H. A., Real Estate and Insurance, Algonac. 1911.  
 Neal, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. T. St. Clair, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1874.  
 Neaton, Ed., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett. Neddermeyer Co., The, Department Store, Lenox and Richmond. Established 1911.  
 Needham, John, Farmer, S. 25, T. Wales, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Nelson, Clement, Surfman of Post Grand Life Saving Station, S. 4, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1898.  
 Nelson Mills Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Lumber, Sash Doors and Interior Finishings, St. Clair. 1885.  
 Nickel, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1888.  
 Nolan, J. E., Farmer, S. 35, T. Wales, P. O. Wales.
- Oatman, Geo., Farmer, S. 29, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 O'Brien, John J., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Port Huron. 1869.  
 O'Connor, Wm., Retired, P. O. Allentown. 1862.  
 O'Donnell, C. J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Ortman, Ferdinand C., Farmer and Stone Worker, S. 9, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1914.  
 Osborne, Benton, Farmer, Stockraiser and Ex-Supervisor, S. 32, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1865.  
 Osborne, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1884.  
 Osterland, A., Laborer and Farmer, S. 1, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City.  
 Otter, Chas. H., Creamery, P. O. St. Clair. 1872.
- Parish, Donald, Gardener, S. 29, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1900.  
 Parker, F. W., Farmer and Director of Bank, S. T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.  
 Parrou, Frank, Farmer and Thresher, S. 23, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Pearce, Robt. E., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 11, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Pearce, William, Farmer, S. 11, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Pearson, LeRoy, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Port Huron. 1902.  
 Pelkey, Alfred, Farmer, S. T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1884.  
 Percival, Edward F., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Port Huron.  
 Persels, John, Retired Farmer, S. 20, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
 Pesha, Mrs. L., Photographer, Marine City. 1901.  
 Petitpren, H. J., Merchant, S. 15, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
 Petz, F.

Pickard, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1869.  
 Plague, Wm., Farmer, S. 7, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Plaistow, F. J., Farmer, S. 5, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Pontius, D. A., Jeweler and Township Clerk, Algonac. 1901.  
 Porrett, G. W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Porter, Geo. B., Hotel, S. 31, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1881.  
 Porter, H. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
 Port Huron Business University, W. C. Wollaston, Principal, Port Huron. Established 1906.  
 Port Huron, City of.  
 Port Huron Creamery Co., Port Huron. Established 1905.  
 Port Huron & Duluth Steamship Co., Port Huron. Established 1900.  
 Port Huron Gas Company, 517 Huron Ave., Port Huron.  
 Port Huron Light and Power Co., 511 Huron Ave., Port Huron.  
 Port Huron Lumber Co., Wholesale and Retail Lumber, Port Huron. Established 1855.  
 Potter, Lee, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1879.  
 Powers, Wm., Farmer and Dealer in Livestock, S. 16, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
 Prairie, Eugene, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1914.  
 Prey, Herman, Farmer, S. 2, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Priestop, H. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Prior, Joseph, Farmer, S. 4, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Public Library, Port Huron.  
 Putney, F. O., Farmer, S. 13, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.

Quail, Geo. S., Farmer, Stockraiser and Supervisor, S. 7, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1863.  
 Quinlan, James, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1884.  
 Quitter, Peter, Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1911.  
 Rabidue, Frank, Miller, S. 20, T. Clyde, P. O. Abbottsford.  
 Ramstein Bros., Millers, Lamb.  
 Randolph, Mrs. J. K., Farming and Stockraising, S. 5, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1887.  
 Ratray, A. E., Machine Shops, Algonac.  
 Rawlings, H. H., Real Estate Agency, Port Huron. Established 1906.  
 Recor & Smith, Hardware, Hay, Grain, Etc., P. O. St. Clair.  
 Record, L. & Son, Lumber, Marine City.  
 Record, The Newspaper, Geo. W. Allen, Editor, Yale.  
 Reese, J. W., Proprietor Jeddo Garage, Jeddo.  
 Reimer, Henry, Farmer, S. 8, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Reish, G. W., General Store, Lamb.  
 Remington, F., Farmer, S. 26, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Rewaldt, John, Farmer, S. 15, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
 Reynolds, James, Supervisor, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1871.  
 Richardson, W. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac.  
 Richter, August, Superintendent Salt Works, Marine City. 1888.  
 Richter, Max, Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, S. 20, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1885.  
 Rickert, Fred, Farmer, S. 28, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Riemer, Max, Engineer, S. 16, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Ritze, R. D., Farmer, S. 28, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Robbel, Arthur W., Marine City Floral House, Marine City. 1910.  
 Robertson, John M., Supervisor, S. T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1846.  
 Robertson, May A., Insurance, Marine City. 1876.  
 Robertson, William, County Treasurer, Port Huron. 1893.  
 Rochon, A. J., County Auditor, Marine City.  
 Roeder, Gustav, Farmer, S. 8, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Roeder, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1853  
 Root, W. N., Ice Dealer, Marine City. 1900.  
 Ross, Gordon, City Clerk, Port Huron.  
 Rosset, E., Farmer, S. 8, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Rottry, A. E., Machine Shop and Blacksmith, Algonac. 1878.  
 Routley, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1885.  
 Ruddock, John, Farmer, S. 36, T. Kenosha, P. O. Goodells.  
 Ruemenapp, Frank, Farmer, S. 3, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Ruff, Chas. W., Gardener and Farmer, P. C. 305, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1877.  
 Ruff, Theo. C., Farmer, Stockraiser and Dairyman, P. C. 406, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1871.  
 Runnels, S. D., Real Estate, Port Huron. 1892.  
 Ruprecht, August, Farmer, S. 7, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1883.  
 Russell, Calvin, Farmer, S. 31, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Ryan, Albert P., County Clerk, Port Huron. 1883.  
 Ryder, Bruce, Farmer, S. 21, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.

St. Clair County Official Roster—  
 COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1915—Hon. Eugene F. Law, Circuit Judge; Hon. Harvey Tappan, Circuit Judge; William Robertson, Circuit Court Stenographer; Albert P. Ryan, County Clerk; Michael J. O'Conner, Deputy County Clerk; Gertrude M. Inch, Deputy County Clerk; Hon. Hugh H. Hart, Judge of Probate; George L. Brown, Probate Register; Mildred E. Wright, Probate Clerk; Harrison W. Maines, Sheriff; Stephen Windsor, Under Sheriff; Hugh Rose, Court Officer; Charles Maines, Turnkey; George Rushton, Deputy Sheriff; James Alloway, Deputy Sheriff; Fred H. Beach, County Treasurer; Ray V. Stocks, Deputy County Treasurer; David D. Martin, Register of Deeds; Jessie M. Hunter, Deputy Register of Deeds; Maud Hunter, Clerk; Shirley Stewart, Prosecuting Attorney; Henry Baird, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; Elmer T. Blackney, School Commissioner; Mrs. Helen F. Naumann, School Examiner; Frank Snyder, School Examiner; William Cavanaugh, Drain Commissioner; Clara Kemp, Clerk; Robert M. Soutar, Circuit Court Commissioner; Isaac S. Hughes, Circuit Court Commissioner; John H. Schwickerdt, Jr., Coroner; Albert A. Falk, Coroner; Fred J. Dunford, Superintendent of Poor; Joseph E. Vincent, Superintendent of Poor; John Balfour, Superintendent of Poor; D. D. Worcester, County Surveyor.  
 BOARD OF AUDITORS—Dr. J. H. Dancey, Alfred Rochon, Robert S. Taylor, Secretary.  
 BOARD OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS—Walter R. Stevens, Chairman; D. E. Lockwood, John Volker.  
 REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE—David A. Fitzgibbon, State Senator, Eleventh District; Alex Cowan, Representative, First District; James M. Haviland, Representative, Second District.  
 TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS—Berlin, John L. Shepherd, Allenton; Brockway, John L. Patterson, Yale; Burtchville, Angus McIntyre; Atkins; Casco, John Rewaldt, Adair; China, A. E. Wissman, Fair Haven; Clay, John M. Robertson, Algonac; Clyde, Fred A. Beard, Atkins; Columbus, Robert Pearce, Columbus; Cottrellville, Patrick Shea, Marine City; East China, A. E. Sager, Marine City; Emmett,

Daniel O'Connell, Emmett; Fort Gratiot, George S. Quail, North Street; Grant, J. J. Norman, Atkins; Greenwood, George Oatman, Yale; Ira, C. J. Beauvais, Anchoville; Kenockee, J. G. Brown, Avoca; Kimball, A. E. Stevenson, Port Huron; Lynn, Thos. Shutt, Yale; Mussey, W. A. Kersten, Capac; Port Huron, James Reynolds, Port Huron; Riley, Michael McInerney, Emmett; St. Clair, Neil Kennedy, St. Clair; Wales, Robert McKenzie, Emmett.  
 OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF PORT HURON, POPULATION 18,863—John L. Black, Mayor; George L. Ernest, Commissioner; James Green, Commissioner; Otto Hill, Commissioner; David Montieth, Commissioner; Lorain C. Elliott, City Clerk; Gorion MacDonald, Deputy City Clerk; David Goodwillie, City Treasurer; Burt D. Cady, City Attorney; Marshall N. Petit, City Assessor; E. R. Whitmore, City Engineer; George Chambers, Chief of Police; Frank Schaller, Chief Fire Department.  
 SUPERVISORS—First Precinct; Robert Goodrich, Second Precinct; William Scheffler, Third Precinct; LeRoy Deal, Fourth Precinct; William Smith, Fifth Precinct; Donald MacQueen, Sixth Precinct; Joseph Blair, Seventh Precinct; Fred C. Hill, Eighth Precinct; John Irwin, Ninth Precinct; Edward Vincent, Tenth Precinct; William O. Lee, Eleventh Precinct.  
 CITY OF ST. CLAIR, POPULATION 2,633—Max Jennings, Mayor; Jarvis Chamberlain, Clerk; George Wolven, Treasurer; Henry Peasley, Supervisor First Ward; Fred Scheuricker, Supervisor Second Ward; Louis Schouman, Supervisor Third Ward; Arthur T. Ash, Assessor; Thomas H. Sawher, City Attorney.  
 CITY OF MARINE CITY, POPULATION 3,770—George W. Becker, Mayor; Caius H. Saph, Clerk; Julius N. Bates, Treasurer; Roscoe R. Saph, Supervisor First Ward; Charles F. Zimmerman, Supervisor Second Ward; C. A. Westrick, Supervisor Third Ward; John Breining, City Attorney.  
 CITY OF YALE, POPULATION 1,223—George McIntyre, Mayor; Bert McDonald, Clerk; James Hutton, Treasurer; Norman B. Herbert, Supervisor; Harvey Drake, City Attorney.  
 St. Clair County Abstract Co., Abstracts, Port Huron. Established 1896.  
 St. Clair County Savings Bank, General Banking, Port Huron.  
 Sager, A. E., Veterinary and Township Treasurer, S. 36, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1908.  
 Salsbury, John A., Building and Boat Repairing, Marine City. 1905.  
 Saph, C. H. & R. R., Justice of Peace, Notarys, Etc., Marine City.  
 Saph, Hale P., Real Estate, Marine City.  
 Savage, Geo. L., S. 3, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1860.  
 Saxe, Allen L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1889.  
 Schwatzki, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1889.  
 Schlinkert Fuel & Builders Supply Co., St. Clair.  
 Schmidt, Chas., Farmer, S. 10, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Schmidt, H. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
 Schneider, A., Township Treasurer, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1872.  
 Schneider, Jos. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. China, P. O. St. Clair. 1864.  
 Schnoor, Mrs. B. J., Agent Detroit United Railway, S. 15, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
 Schook, Chas., Farmer, S. 17, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1879.  
 School District No. 2, W. C. Merrill, Treasurer, Marine City.  
 Schoolcraft & Co., Real Estate and Fire Insurance Exchange, Port Huron. Established 1888.  
 Schoolcraft, E. J., City Assessor, Port Huron.  
 Schrandt, Father Edward, Pastor St. Augustine Catholic Church. Lenox. 1905.  
 Schrikel, F., Gardener, S. 20, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1872.  
 Schrimer, Roy, S. 16, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Schroder, C. F., Farmer, S. 34, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Schultz, Carl, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1884.  
 Schunck, F. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1853.  
 Schunk, John H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. China, P. O. St. Clair. 1871.  
 Schwab, Albert, Saloon and Pop Works, St. Clair. 1866.  
 Schweitzer, Peter Jr., Livery, Boarding Stable and Feed Barn, Port Huron. 1861.  
 Scott, F. L., Farmer, S. 16, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1880.  
 Scott, John W., Farmer, S. 3, T. Berlin, P. O. Capac. 1878.  
 Scott, Will J., Building, Marine City. 1846.  
 Scouten, Alvah, Farmer, S. 30, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Scupholm, Richard, S. 2, T. Columbus, P. O. Wales.  
 Sewart, A. A., Livery and Garage, St. Clair. 1880.  
 Shea, Patrick, Farmer, Stockraiser, Supervisor and Surveyor, S. 15, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1851.  
 Shearsmith, Walter, Farmer, S. 34, T. Lynn, P. O. Capac. 1863.  
 Shepard, Will H., Farmer, S. 5, T. Kenosha, P. O. Yale.  
 Shepard, James, Sexton of Cemetery, St. Clair. 1882.  
 Shepherd, John L. S. 17, T. Berlin, P. O. Allenton. 1860.  
 Short, Henry, Farmer, S. 28, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca.  
 Shultz, Steven, Farmer, S. 5, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Shutt, Thos., Township Supervisor and Farmer, S. 15, T. Lynn, P. O. Yale. 1872.  
 Siebert, Fred, Farmer, S. 34, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Siegel, H. C., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Capac.  
 Silk, Chas., Farmer, S. 23, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Simpson, Charles F., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 28, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1867.  
 Simpson, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1865.  
 Simpson, Richard, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. North Street. 1875.  
 Sly, R., Blacksmith, S. 20, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Smith, Angus M., Real Estate and Farming, Algonac. 1866.  
 Smith, B. J., Farmer, S. 30, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
 Smith Bros., Grocers, Port Huron. Established 1894.  
 Smith, C. L., Farmer, S. 30, T. Wales, P. O. Lamb.  
 Smith, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1869.  
 Smith, Geo. B., Farmer and Stockraiser, St. Clair. 1859.  
 Smith, Gurley L., Township Highway and Drainage Commissioner, S. 34, T. Berlin, P. O. Berville. 1889.  
 Smith, H. A., Groceries, Marine City. 1878.  
 Smith, John Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1857.  
 Smith, Jos., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1851.  
 Smith, R., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1851.  
 Smith, Robt. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1883.  
 Smith, Steven, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1856.  
 Snyder, A. J., Farmer, S. 17, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
 Soake, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1907.  
 Soulier, John B., Farmer, Pr. C. 3, T. Clay, P. O. San Souci. 1891.  
 South Park Lumber Co., Lumber and Building Material, Port Huron.  
 South Park Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers Air Motor, Stationary Hoists and Brass Work, Port Huron.  
 Sparling, T., Farmer, S. 17, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1899.  
 Spaulding, A. D., Farmer, S. 9, T. Grant, P. O. Jeddo.

Spencer, Melvin, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1875.  
 Sperry, Arthur C., Farmer, S. 30, T. Brockway, P. O. Yale.  
 Springborn, Ferdinand, Proprietor Hotel Lenox, Lenox. 1854.  
 Springborn, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1856.  
 Stanton, Alex, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Burtchville, P. O. Jeddo. 1901.  
 Stapley, C. H., Farmer, Stockraiser and Assistant Road Commissioner, S. 4, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1884.  
 Stein, Albert, Farmer, S. 34, T. Clyde, P. O. Abbottsford.  
 Stein, Henry, Farmer and Milkdealer, S. 6, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1914.  
 Stein, Philip M., Farmer, S. 2, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Stein, Wm. A., School Director, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1872.  
 Stern, H., Farmer, S. 9, T. Casco, P. O. Adair.  
 Stevens, Graham & Stevens, Lawyers, Port Huron. Established 1878.  
 Stevenson, A. E., General Manager of Independent Order of Foresters, Vice President German Bank, and Supervisor, S. 8, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1869.  
 Stevenson, Mrs. J., Farming, S. 20, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
 Stevenson, Oliver, Farmer, S. 27, T. Kenosha, P. O. Goodells.  
 Stewart, Jas., Farmer, S. 11, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Stewart, Shirley, Attorney and Counselor, Port Huron. 1883.  
 Stockwell, Elmer E., Attorney, Port Huron. 1884.  
 Stoffer, Henry, Farmer, S. 22, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Stoffer, M. J., Manufacturer, Capac.  
 Stommel, Teresa, Farming and Stockraising, S. 19, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair.  
 Storey, Nat., Farmer, S. 16, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
 Strasburg, Fred, Farmer, S. 7, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Streeter, Herbert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1911.  
 Strevel, F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Grant, P. O. Blaine.  
 Strieter, Wm., Farmer, S. 34, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca.  
 Stubbs, Joseph, Farmer, S. 13, T. Kenosha, P. O. Abbottsford. 1867.  
 Sturdevant, Wm., Blacksmith, S. 31, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Sturm, Chas. A., Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Port Huron. 1893.  
 Sunday News, Newspaper, Port Huron. Established 1908.  
 Sutton, W. T., Farmer, S. 34, T. Wales, P. O. Wales..

Tansley, G., Carpenter, Marine City. 1912.  
 Tarte, Chas. J., Postmaster, Marine City.  
 Taylor, Robt. S., County Auditor, Port Huron. 1886.  
 Ternes, P. J., Catholic Priest, Marine City. 1895.  
 Tesman, Henry, Farmer, S. —, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Thatcher, E. B., Granite Works, Marine City. 1885.  
 Thomas, C. O., Retired, S. —, T. East China, P. O. St. Clair. 1911.  
 Thomas, S. W., Farmer and Gardener, S. 28, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron. 1905.  
 Thomas, W. Farmer, S. 17, T. Kenosha, P. O. Avoca.  
 Tibbets, Hartley, Farmer, S. 35, T. Berlin, P. O. Berville. 1872.  
 Tice, D. M., Stock Buyer and Shipper, S. 32, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
 Tierney, Pat., Farmer, S. 13, T. Emmett, P. O. Emmett.  
 Times-Herald Co., L. A. Weil, Editor, Port Huron.  
 Tomlinson, George H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1893.  
 Tornay, John B., Farmer, S. 9, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Torney, Julius, Farmer, S. 9, T. Ira, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Tosch, Albert, Farmer, S. 9, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Truesdell Marble & Granite Co., Port Huron. Established 1878.  
 Trumble, Milton, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1888.  
 Tyson, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1882.

Upplerger, Otto, Farmer, S. 15, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Upplerger, William A., Farmer, S. 20, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.

Valentine, Dr. C. J., Veterinary, S. 31, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Vancomberg, Alex, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 191, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1911.  
 Van Valkenburgh, W. B., Farmer and Breeder, S. 6, T. Riley, P. O. Emmett.  
 Veitch, Russell, Farmer, S. 30, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Vernier, V., Proprietor of Hotel, S. 15, T. Ira, P. O. Fair Haven.  
 Vincent, Joe E., Farmer, S. 16, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Vogelei, Chris., Farmer, S. 10, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Voigt, F. C., Farmer, S. 27, T. Casco, P. O. Anchoville.  
 Volkman, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 31, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1866.  
 Voss, F., Farmer, S. 34, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.

Wade, B. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Wagner, Carl A., Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron. 1889.  
 Wagner, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1871.  
 Walter, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. China, P. O. Marine City.  
 Warner, Fred, Farmer and Gardener, S. 29, T. Fort Gratiot, P. O. Port Huron. 1881.  
 Warner, W. E., Concrete Blocks and Building Material, Algonac. 1889.  
 Warren, George, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Port Huron.  
 Warren, Robert, Breeder and Dairyman, S. 35, T. Riley, P. O. Memphis.  
 Warsinsky, Albert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Kimball, P. O. Port Huron. 1891.  
 Watson, Geo. C., Attorney and Notary Public, Capac.  
 Wellman, Thos., Attorney, 1002 Military St., Port Huron. 1859.  
 Welser, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1870.  
 Wendt, Albert, Farmer, S. 10, T. Mussey, P. O. Capac.  
 Weng, John F., Shoe Repairing, Marine City. 1868.  
 Werner, A., Farmer, S. 34, T. Columbus, P. O. Richmond.  
 Wesbrook, Dale, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. East China, P. O. Marine City. 1896.  
 Wesbrook, Delos, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 303, T. East China, P. O. St. Clair. 1885.  
 Wesbrook, North, Stockraiser, S. 35, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1896.  
 Westrick, C. A. & Son, Concrete Supplies and Contracting, Marine City.  
 Westrick, Fred, Farmer, S. 6, T. Casco, P. O. Lenox.  
 Westrick, H. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. China, P. O. St. Clair.  
 Weymouth, J. B., Lawyer, Yale.  
 Whitmore, H. R., City Engineer, Port Huron.  
 Wiegand, Emil, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30,

## PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Willy, Peter, Farmer, S. 7, T. Grant, P. O. Jeddo.  
 Wilson, F. H., Banker, S. 31, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1887.  
 Wilson, F. P., General Merchandise and Implements, S. 29, T. Kimball, P. O. Smiths Creek. 1859.  
 Winn, Grant, Farmer, S. 2, T. Columbus, P. O. Smiths Creek.  
 Winn, W. R., Farmer, S. 10, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Wissman, A. E., Farmer, Stockraiser, Supervisor and Auctioneer, S. 31, T. China, P. O. Fair Haven. 1863.  
 Wittliff, John S., Postmaster, Port Huron.  
 Wittliff Insurance Agency, Insurance, Port Huron.  
 Wolcott, J. G., Greenhouse, S. 9, T. Clay, P. O. Algonac. 1914.  
 Wolverine Rug Co., Rugs and Curtains, Port Huron.  
 Wood, Everett, Farmer, S. 12, T. Kenochee, P. O. Avoca.  
 Worcester, D. D., Surveyor and County Highway Engineer, Port Huron.  
 Worthy, Chas., Meat Market, Algonac. 1898.  
 Worwick & Cromar, Real Estate, Port Huron. Established 1914.  
 Wright, Hoyt & Co., General Insurance, 903 6th St., Port Huron. Established 1897.  
 Wright, Warren, Real Estate, P. C. 255, T. St. Clair, P. O. Marysville.  
  
 Yale State Bank, General Banking, Yale.  
 Yale Woolen Mills, Yale.  
 Yarger, Chas., Farmer, S. 35, T. Wales, P. O. Wales.  
 Yeager Bridge & Culvert Works, Port Huron.  
 Yeager, Frank, Yeager Bridge & Culvert Works, Port Huron.

Veager, R. L., Farmer, S. 19, T. Riley, P. O. Riley.  
 Yokom, George E., Automobiles, Supplies, Etc., Port Huron. Established 1892.  
 Yokom Transfer Co., Motor Vehicles, Etc., 1115-19 Military St., St. Clair. Established 1909.  
 Young, J. W., Farmer, S. 35, T. Greenwood, P. O. Avoca.  
 Young, Ohmer, Farmer, S. 18, T. Grant, P. O. Avoca.  
  
 Zaetsch, A. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1879.  
 Zaetsch, T. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. China, P. O. Marine City. 1875.  
 Zimmer, A. P., Farmer, S. 10, T. Columbus, P. O. Columbus.  
 Zimmer, Fred J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1877.  
 Zimmer, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 307, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1867.  
 Zimmer, John, Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 5, T. Port Huron, P. O. Port Huron.  
 Zimmer, Wm. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, P. C. 306, T. St. Clair, P. O. St. Clair. 1892.  
 Zimmermann Bros., Hardware, Automobiles and Carriages, St. Clair. Thirty years ago Fred W. Zimmermann, at the age of 23 years, engaged in the Hardware business in Marine City, Mich., having saved up a small amount of cash and made a loan for enough to

purchase his first stock of Hardware, Paints, Oil, etc. His store was a wood building 18x50, firm name was Fred W. Zimmermann, Jr., Hardware. After a very successful period he wanted to enlarge the business and took in as partners his brothers, Charles F. Zimmermann, John F. Zimmermann and Henry M. Zimmermann and organized the firm of Zimmermann Bros., with Fred W. Zimmermann as manager, which position he holds at the present time. The increasing business demanded larger store room and in 1900 they built their present two-story brick block 40x100 corner Jeff and Water street, property runs through entire block with Carriage and Auto Garage on corner of Market and Jefferson. In 1914, Fred W. Zimmermann purchased the interest and good will of his brother, Henry M. Zimmermann, and took his oldest son, Milton F. Zimmermann, in as a member of the firm, the continuing increasing business demanded still more store room and they have recently purchased the joining property to their block, which in the near future will erect an addition of 20x100 feet giving them a storefrontage of 60 feet wide by 100 feet long, when completed will give Zimmermann Bros. the largest and most up-to-date Hardware and Department Store in southern St. Clair County.  
 Zobl, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. China, P. O. Marine City.  
 Zuelch, Jacob, Farmer, S. 8, T. Greenwood, P. O. Yale.  
 Zuelch, Phillip R., General Merchandise, Avoca.  
 Zweng, Christian, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Cottrellville, P. O. Marine City. 1866.  
 Zweng, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. China, P. O. Marine City.  
 Zweng, Jos., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. China, P. O. Marine City.

E. J. Ottawa, - - - President. L. A. Weil, - - - Editor.	H. H. Hart, - - Attorney at Law. J. E. Scott, - - Surety Bonds.
<b>The Port Huron Times-Herald</b>	
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I. A. MacDougall, - Manager.

Hotel Harrington

Port Huron, - Mich.

# ADVERTISING SECTION

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<p>James E. Weter, - President. Geo. A. Bailey, - Vice President. Frank W. Fenner, - Vice President. Frank J. Hirt, - Cashier.</p> <p><b>The Macomb County SAVINGS BANK</b> Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$10,000 Lenox and Richmond, Michigan.</p>	<p><b>The Yale Expositor</b> JAS. A. MENZIES, Publisher One Dollar Per Year in Advance Best Advertising Medium in Northern St. Clair County A GUARANTEED LIST OF OVER FIFTEEN HUNDRED Fine Commercial Work a Specialty Telephone No. 56 YALE, - - MICH.</p>	<p>H. H. Wright, - President. H. B. Hoyt, - Vice President. C. E. Boyce, - Sec'y and Treas.</p> <p><b>General Insurance</b> 903 Sixth Street Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p>Stevens, Graham &amp; Stevens ESTABLISHED 1878 <b>LAWYERS</b> 2, 3 &amp; 4 Stevens' Block, 921 Cort St. Telephones: Office, 376-J. Residence, 579-J. Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p><b>F. H. BURR</b> General Hardware Farm Implements, Buggies &amp; Wagons <b>PAINTS AND OILS</b> Lenox, - Mich.</p>	<p><b>BURT D. CADY</b> Attorney at Law Stewart Block Port Huron, - Mich.</p>
<p>Henry F. Marx, - President. A. E. Stevenson, - Vice President. C. C. Peck, - Vice President-Cashier. R. H. Kruger, - Ass't Cashier.</p> <p><b>GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK</b> Capital Stock . . \$100,000 Personal Liability \$100,000 Depository for U. S. Postal Savings Funds Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p><b>Norman B. Herbert</b> Fire and Life Insurance Real Estate Loans, Abstracts Furnished NOTARY PUBLIC WITH SEAL References: Any Bank or Reliable Business Firm in St. Clair County. Yale, - - Mich.</p>	<p><b>A. B. CARLISLE</b> ESTABLISHED 1885 MANUFACTURER OF Pure Ice Cream and Creamery Butter Crushed Fruits, Extracts and Supplies Telephone 119 Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p>F. J. Haynes, - J. J. Haynes. E. A. Haynes. <b>Haynes Lumber Co.</b> Wholesale and Retail <b>LUMBER</b> Planing Mill 713 River St., Port Huron, Mich.</p>	<p><b>R. S. CAMPBELL</b> GENERAL AGENT Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company Springfield, Massachusetts. 22 White Building Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p><b>The Capac Journal</b> Established July, 1887 NOBLE HUNTER, Editor Capac, - Mich.</p>
<p><b>The Neddermeyer Company</b> Lenox Department Store Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, and Draperies. Lenox P. O., Richmond, Mich.</p>	<p><b>Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Co.</b> Freight and Passengers East Via Grand Trunk Ry. West Via Duluth Gateway. <b>Steel Steamers, Regular Service</b> General Offices, Port Huron, Mich.</p>	<p><b>B. B. HYDE</b> WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Flour, Feed, Hay, Straw, Grain, Beans, Salt, Fertilizer, Etc. PHONE 84 Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p>J. T. Lynn, - President. P. H. Phillips, - Vice President. V. N. Gurney, - Sec'y and Treas. J. C. Sloan, - General Manager.</p> <p><b>Port Huron Light &amp; Power Company</b> 514-516 Broad Street Port Huron, - Mich.</p>	<p><b>LEACH BROTHERS</b> DEALERS IN Lumber, Lath and Shingles Brackets, Mouldings, Posts, Building Paper, Adrian Wire Fence, Etc. <b>SILOS</b> Estimates on Application Capac, - - Mich.</p>	<p><b>GUY BONER</b> Star Lunch Room Fruits and Oysters Capac, - Mich.</p>
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<b>David A. Fitzgibbon</b> <b>ATTORNEY</b> White Block PORT HURON, MICH.	<b>THOS. H. GEORGE</b> <b>Attorney at Law</b> PORT HURON, MICH.	<b>F. A. PETZ</b> PROPRIETOR <b>Valley Stock Farm</b> Breeder of Clydesdale Horses & Holstein Cattle If you want good stock come and look over what I have to offer. R. F. D. No. 4, Box 40, CAPAC, MICH.	<b>Elmer E. Stockwell</b> Attorney at Law 22 White Building PORT HURON, - - MICH.	<b>Judson Bradway</b> Real Estate Fire Insurance, Mortgage Loans, Phone, Main 45 320 Ford Building DETROIT, - - MICH.	<b>D. D. WORCESTER</b> Surveyor County Highway Engineer Land, Highway and Drainage Surveying Port Huron, - - Mich.
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<b>Moore &amp; Wilson</b> <b>ATTORNEYS</b> Suite No. 3, Jenks Block Telephone No. 58 PORT HURON, MICH.	<b>Hotel DeBurt</b> R. W. McFALL, Proprietor Rates \$2.00 Per Day Livery, Feed and Sale Stable in Connection CAPAC, - MICH.	<b>John J. O'Brien</b> <b>Real Estate</b> Rentals, Loans, Insurance AND SURETY BONDS 35 White Block. Phone 402-J. Port Huron, Mich.	<b>S. E. WILLSON</b> <b>Real Estate</b> Insurance and Loans My Specialty: Farms and City Property. Phone 1139-L. P. O. Box 122. PORT HURON, MICH.	<b>Union .. Hotel</b> PHIL EICHHORN, Prop. Port Huron, : Mich.	<b>ED. NEATON</b> DEALER IN <b>Farm, Stock and Fish Brand</b> FERTILIZER R. F. D. 4. EMMETT, MICH.
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Chas. H. Otter, Vice President.  
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Frank R. Schell, Secretary.  
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Floral Designs,

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Cut Flowers,

Palms, Ferns

Jardiniers, Floral Decorations for All

Occasions

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Bird Cages and Fish Globes

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Chas. W. Welch, Sec'y, Treas. & Mgr.

**South Park  
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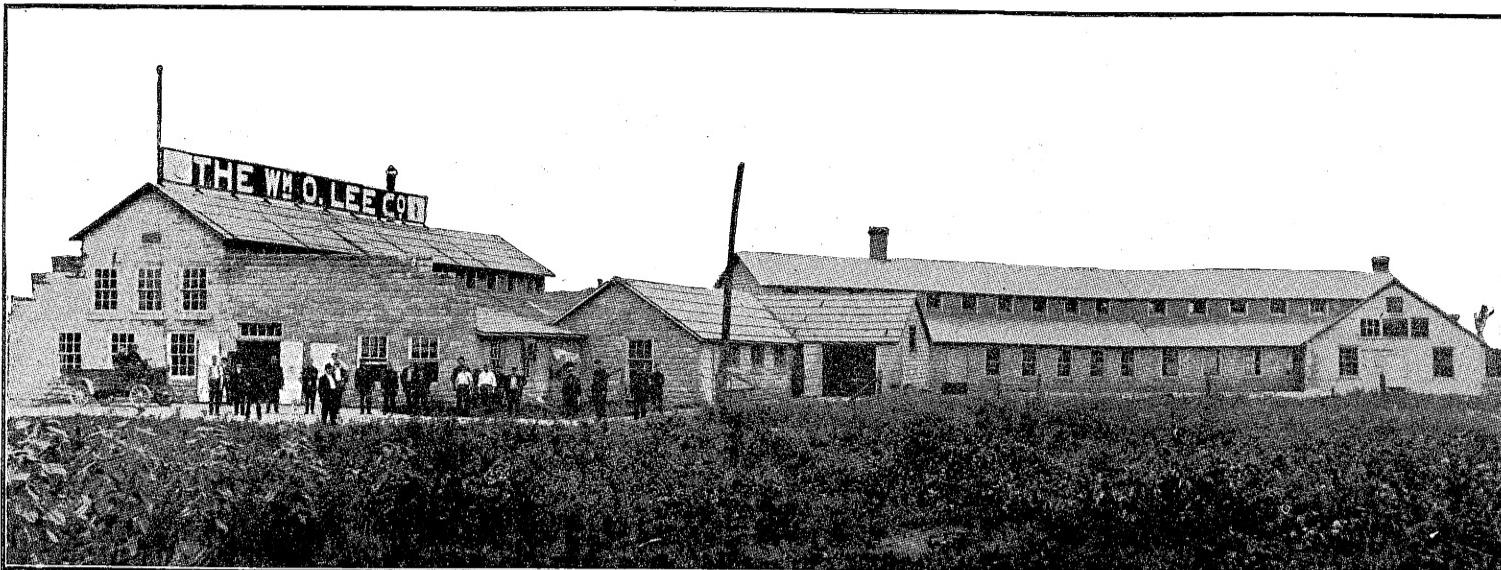
ESTABLISHED 1906

**LUMBER**

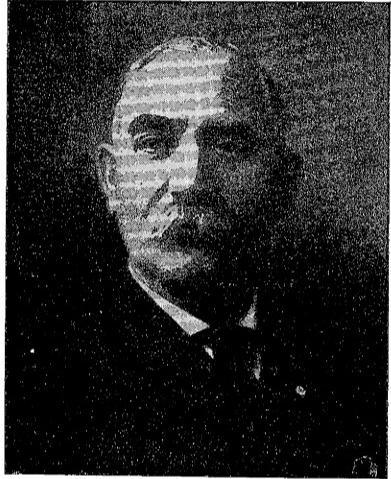
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# ADVERTISING SECTION



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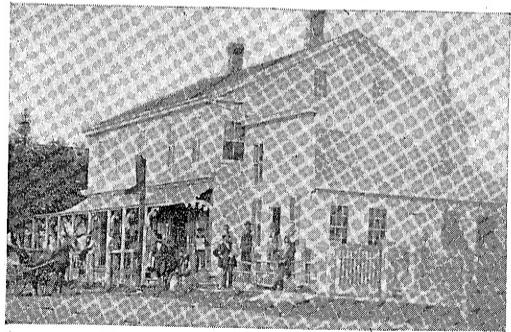
Wm. O. Lee, Proprietor, Supervisor, 11th Precinct, Port Huron; President, Custer's Michigan Cavalry Brigade Association; Secretary 7th Michigan Cavalry Association.

The Wm. O. Lee Co., Manufacturers of Lee Injectors, Ejectors, Ball Check Valves, Hot Water Noisless Heaters, Crank Pin Oilers, Automobile Parts and Phospher Bronze Bushings, with a specially equipped department for finishing and grinding Engine Pistons.

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John Weng, Sr., came to Marine City (then called New-port) in 1857, and started a shoe shop on Market St., where he did custom work. In 1895 he moved to the building shown in the accompanying cut, and this has been the home of Weng's Shoe Shop continuously from that time to the present.

In October, 1889, the firm of J. Weng & Sons was established, and this firm has been selling reliable shoes to this community ever since, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century.

This business has grown from a small beginning till today it is the largest shoe house in the city. It has seen many competitors come and go, but is better prepared to serve the public today than ever in its long successful history.

**HENRY R. BAIRD** Chris. Abraham  
DEALER IN  
**Lawyer**

White Block

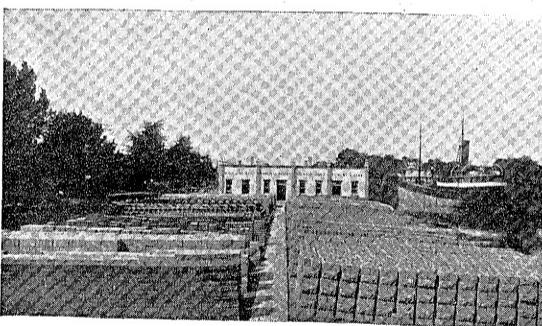
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CAPAC, MICH.

## WILL J. SCOTT



### Manufacturer of and Dealer in Building Material Marine City, Michigan.

The Register of Deeds' Office Shows That We Sell More Real Estate Than Any Other Firm in St. Clair County.

Geo. E. Yokom, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
Frank W. Yokom, Sec'y, Treas. and Soliciting Mgr.

New York Office, 107 Hudson Street.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.  
LANSING, MICHIGAN.

1301-1309 Tenth Street

PORT HURON, MICH.

1301-1309 Tenth Street



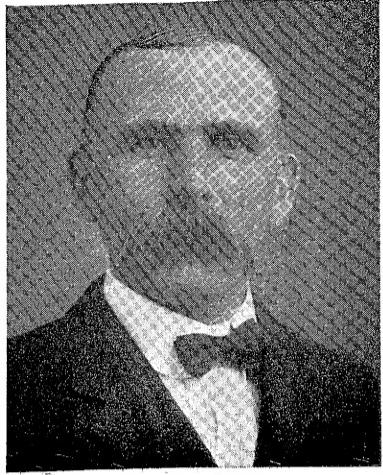
# ILLUSTRATIONS



CHAS. J. TARTE,  
Postmaster,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



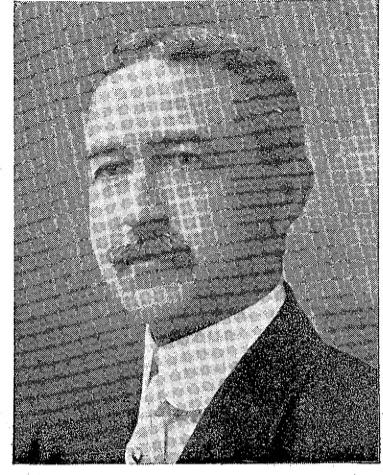
NORMAN B. HERBERT,  
Fire Insurance, Real Estate and  
Loans,  
VALE, MICH.



WM. A. CAVANAUGH,  
Drain Commissioner,  
VALE, MICH.



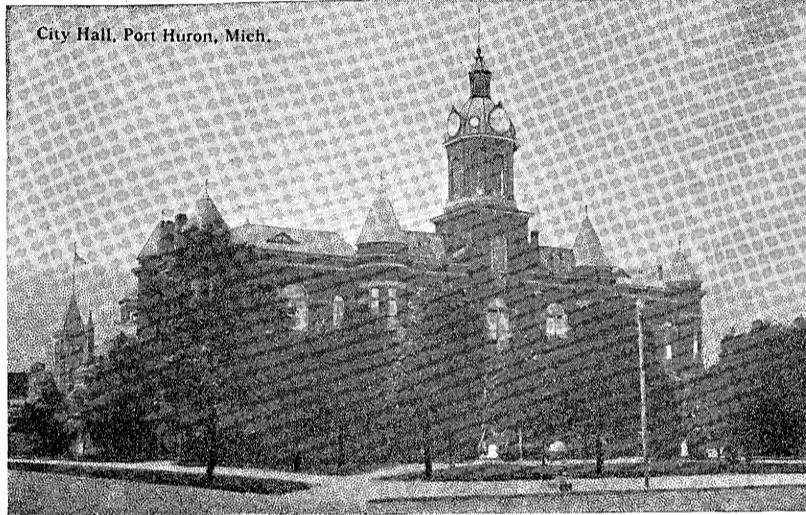
GEO. C. WATSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
CAPAC, MICH.



LEWIS T. BENNETT,  
Manager of St. Clair County Abstract  
Co.,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



FRED H. BEACH,  
County Treasurer, St. Clair County,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



CITY HALL AND ST. CLAIR COUNTY OFFICES,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



JOHN WILLIAM IRWIN,  
Civil Engineer,  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.



ALEX MOORE,  
Attorney at Law, Member of the  
firm of Moore & Wilson,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



J. F. WILSON,  
Attorney at Law, Member of the  
firm of Moore & Wilson,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



ROBERT S. TAYLOR,  
Auditor,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



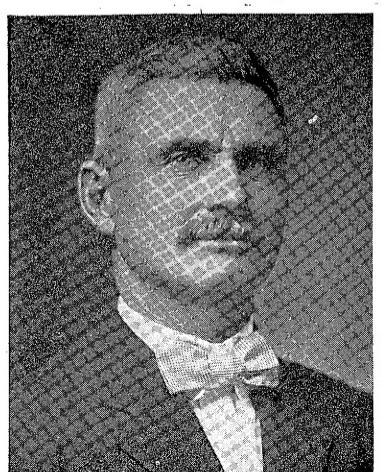
A. J. ROCHON,  
Auditor,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



J. H. DANCEY,  
Auditor,  
CAPAC, MICH.



ALBERT P. RYAN,  
County Clerk, St. Clair County,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



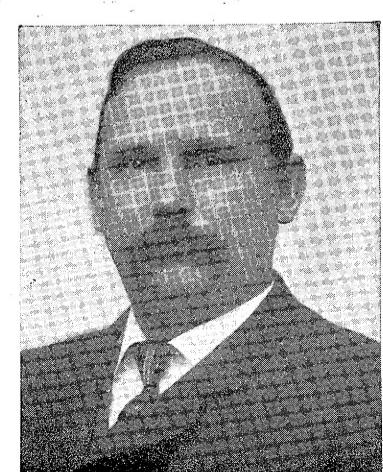
DAVID D. MARTIN,  
Register of Deeds, St. Clair County,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



SHIRLEY STEWART,  
Prosecuting Attorney, St. Clair  
County,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



JULIUS N. BATES,  
City Treasurer and General Insurance,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.

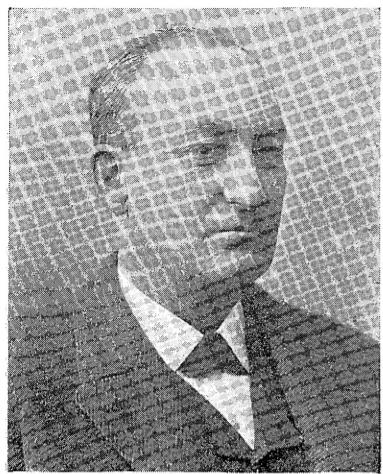


EUGENE F. LAW,  
Circuit Judge,  
PORT HURON, MICH.

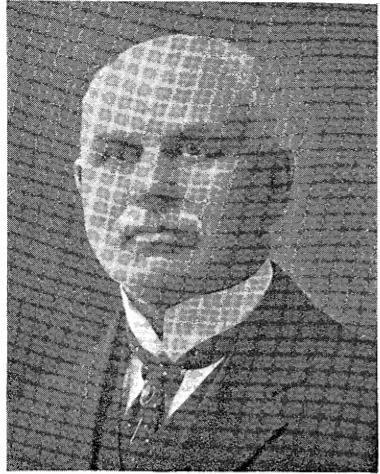




# ILLUSTRATIONS



F. A. BEARD,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
ATKINS, MICH.



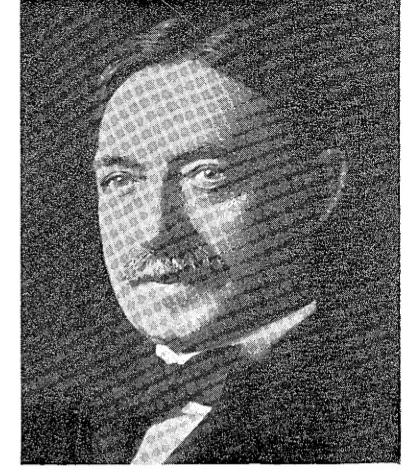
E. J. SCHOOLCRAFT,  
101 Huron Ave.,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



FRANK J. WITTLIFF,  
Secretary Wittliff Insurance Agency,  
Incorporated,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



JOHN S. WITTLIFF,  
Postmaster and President of Wittliff  
Insurance Agency,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



W. W. HANNAN,  
McGraw Bld.,  
DETROIT, MICH.



BURT D. CADY,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



SYDNEY C. MCLOUTH,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



JUDSON BRADWAY,  
DETROIT, MICH.



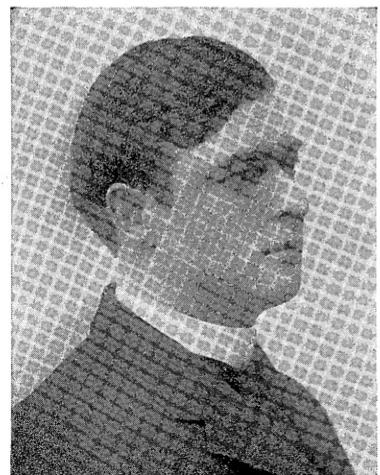
ANGUS G. MACKAY,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



R. R. MOORE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



ELMER E. STOCKWELL,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



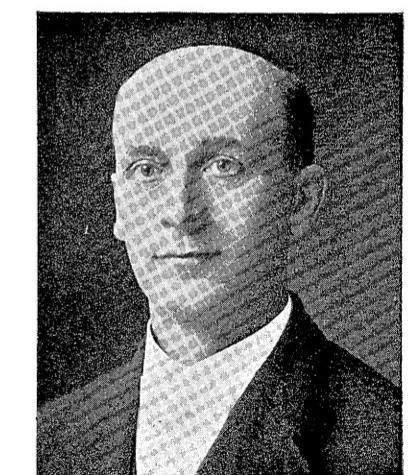
HALE P. SAPH,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



OMER D. COPE,  
ST. CLAIR, MICH.



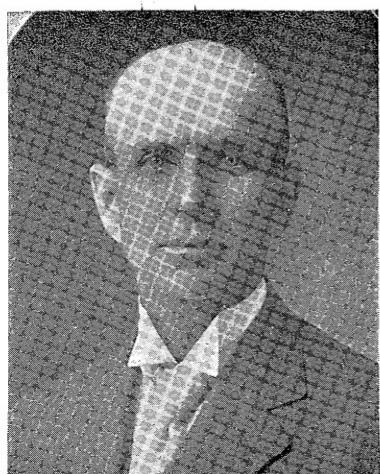
ALBERT E. STEVENSON,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



E. T. BLACKNEY,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



R. C. JARVIS,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



WM. THOMAS,  
AVOCA, MICH.



MAX JENNINGS,  
ST. CLAIR, MICH.



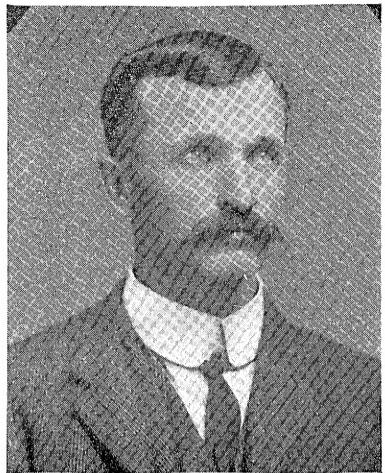
ALBERT TOSCH,  
CAPAC, MICH.



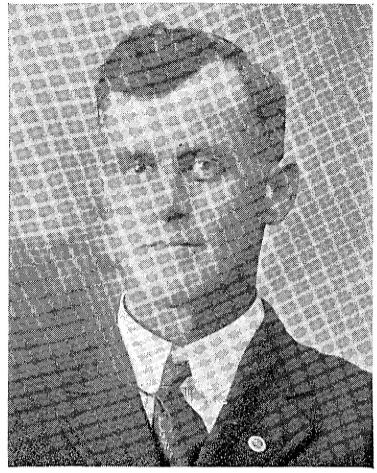
ALVA LEACH,  
CAPAC, MICH.



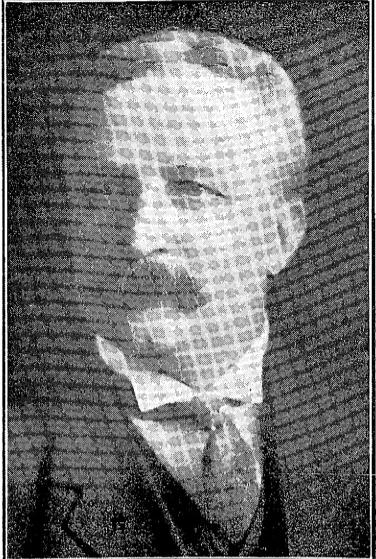
# ILLUSTRATIONS



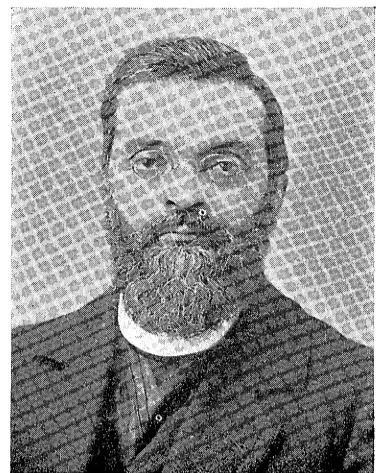
BENTON OSBORNE,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
ST. CLAIR, MICH.



A. J. ZAETSCH,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



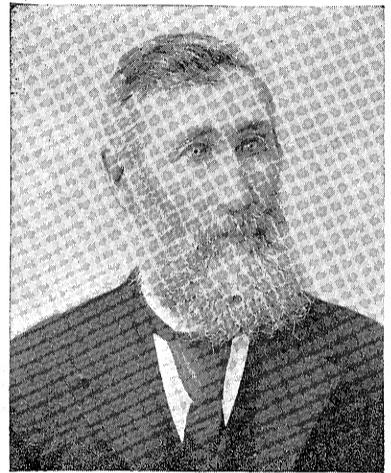
CARL A. WAGNER,  
Mr. Wagner served as Judge of Police  
Court, City of Port Huron, 1895 to  
1903, Capt. of Co. "L" 33rd  
Mich. Vo. Inf. during the Spanish-  
American war and was in action before  
Santiago, Cuba, July 1st and  
2nd, 1898, Inspector of small arms  
practice, Mich., National Guard,  
1903 to 1904 and Brigadier General  
and Inspector General Michigan  
National Guard, 1905 to 1911.  
PORT HURON, MICH.



REV. B. GERY,  
ALGONAC, MICH.



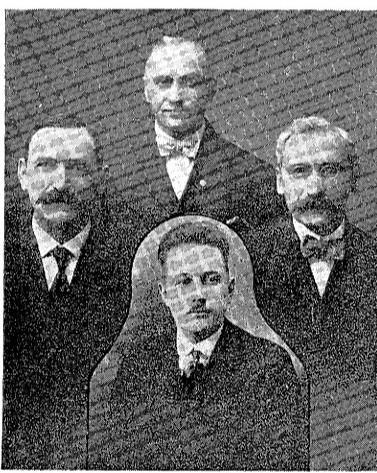
GREGORY KRANTZ,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



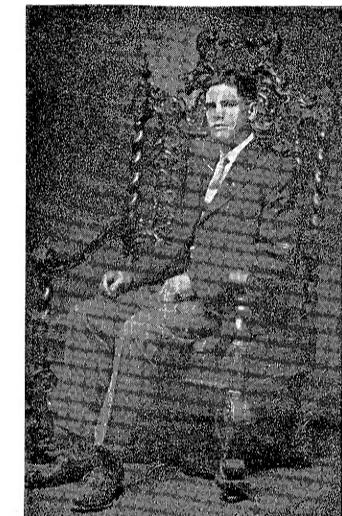
SAMUEL MARTIN,  
CAPAC, MICH.



GEORGE H. TOMLINSON,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
SMITHS CREEK, MICH.



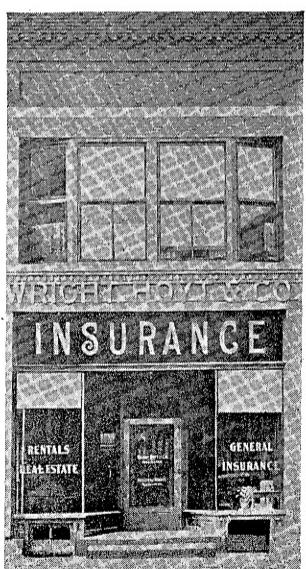
ALFRED FENNER,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. ALVAH A.  
SCOUTEN AND SON,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
RICHMOND, MICH.



CHAS. F. SIMPSON AND FAMILY GROUP,  
PORT HURON, MICH.

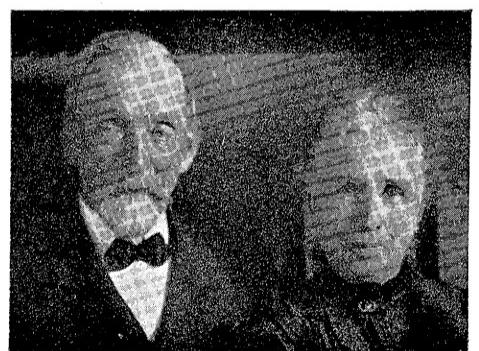


WRIGHT, HOYT & COMPANY,  
Insurance, 903 Sixth Street,  
PORT HURON, MICH.

ZIMMERMANN BROS.,  
Dealers in Hardware,  
Fred W. Zimmerman,  
John F. Zimmerman,  
Chas. F. Zimmerman,  
Milton F. Zimmerman,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



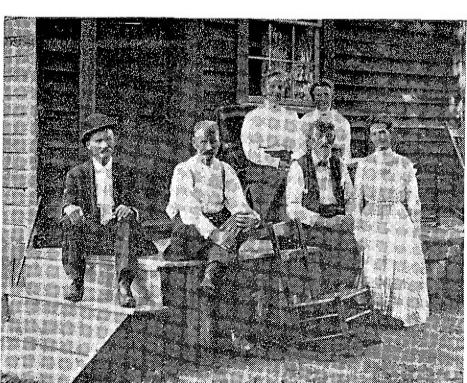
STEVE PAMPTOPEE, WIFE AND  
DAUGHTER,  
ATKINS, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. JACOB STOMMEL,  
R. F. D. No. 3,  
ST. CLAIR, MICH.



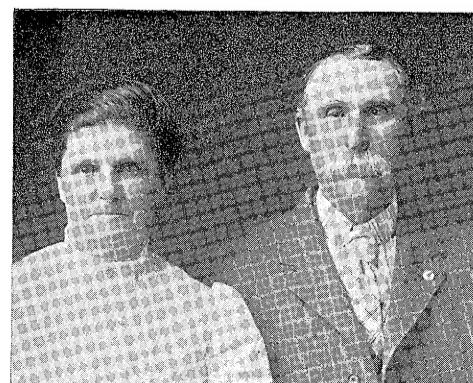
MR. AND MRS. ROYAL KELLEY,  
CAPAC, MICH.



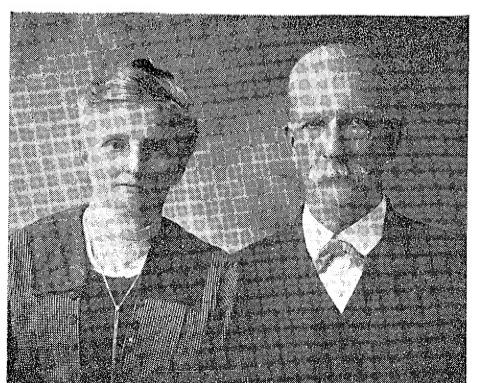
THOMAS CARRIGAN AND FAMILY  
GROUP,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



SIMON M. BAKER,  
Mr. Baker was born Oct. 5th, 1833;  
then moved to Marine City in 1860,  
where he operated a wagon shop  
until 1878, with his son, W. S.  
Baker, he then started in the Mill  
business under the firm name of  
S. M. Baker & Son.  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH ENGEL,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
AVOCAS, MICH.

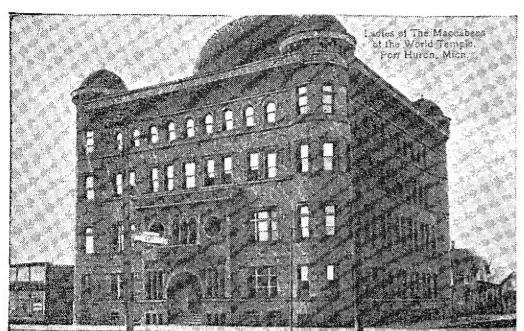


MR. AND MRS. A. MCINTYRE,  
ATKINS, MICH.

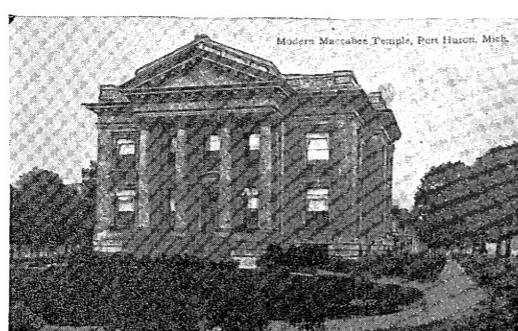




# ILLUSTRATIONS



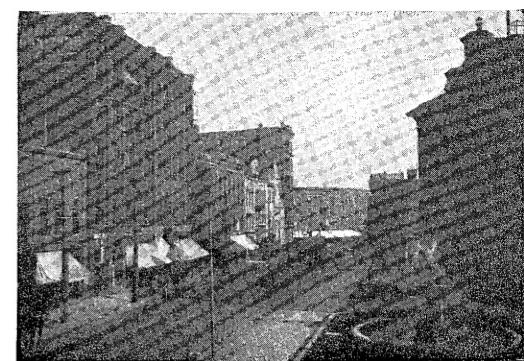
LADIES OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD  
TEMPLE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



MODERN MACCAEBEE TEMPLE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



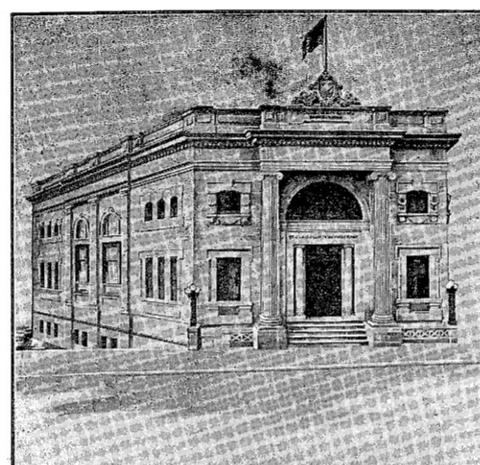
WATER STREET,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



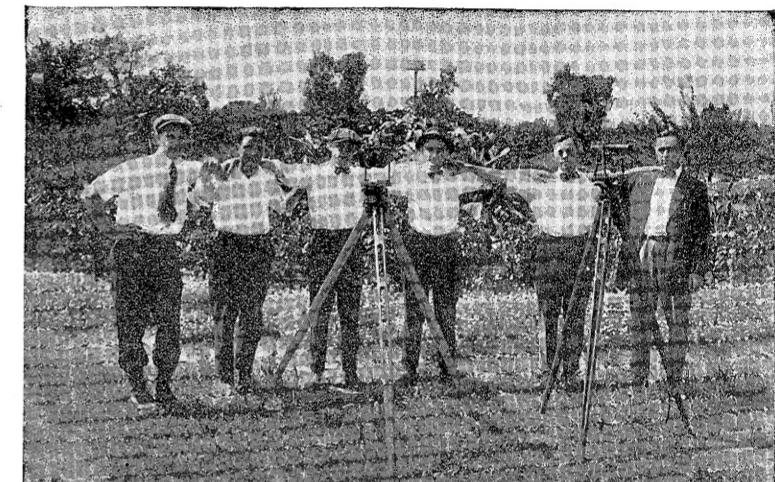
WATER STREET,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



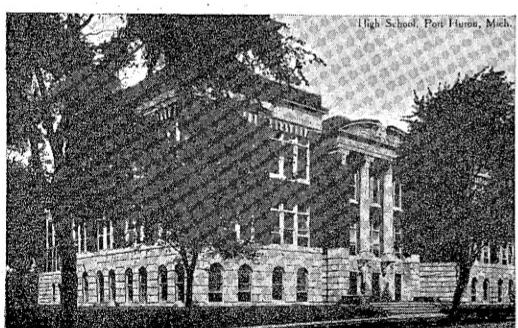
READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: V. VINCENT, G. BETTS, J.  
SPOONER, C. HARRIS, D. CURTIS, HARVEY BROWN,  
JAS. H. BROWN,  
Commissioners of Highways, Burtchville Township, St. Clair County.



ST. CLAIR COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



CITY ENGINEER E. R. WHITMORE AND STAFF,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



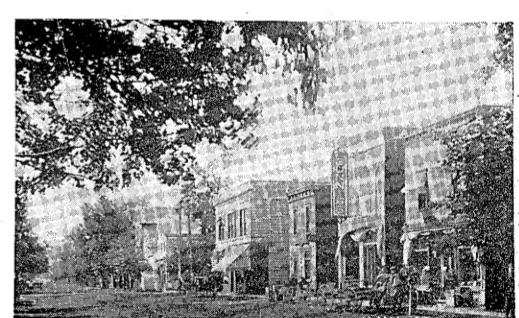
HIGH SCHOOL,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



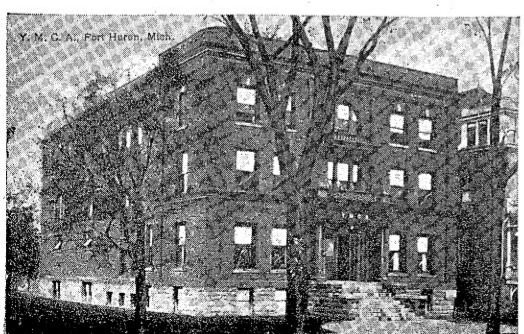
CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



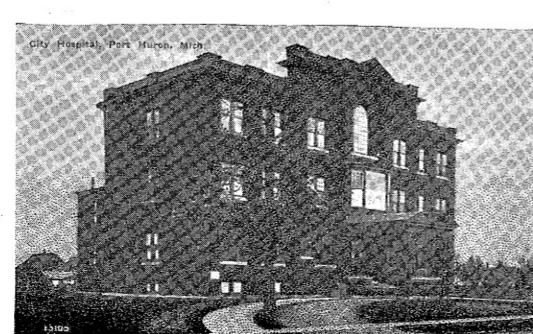
STREET SCENE,  
ALGONAC, MICH.



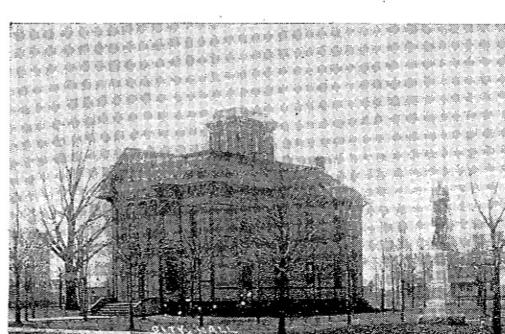
SCENE ON MAIN STREET,  
ALGONAC, MICH.



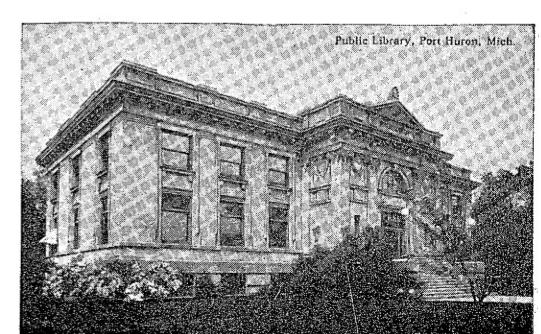
Y. M. C. A.,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



CITY HOSPITAL,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



CITY HALL,  
ALGONAC, MICH.

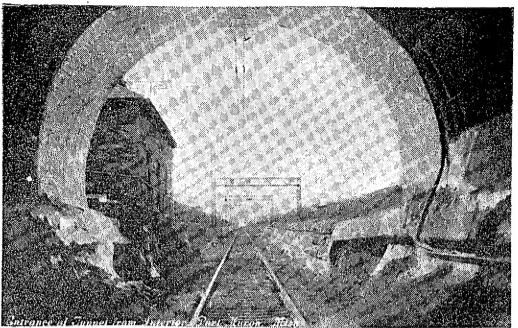


PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
PORT HURON, MICH.

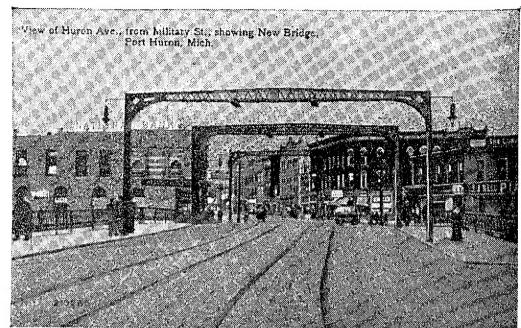




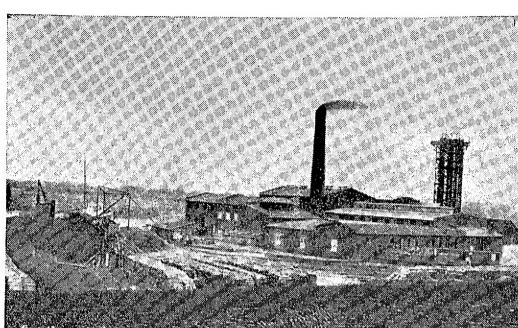
# ILLUSTRATIONS



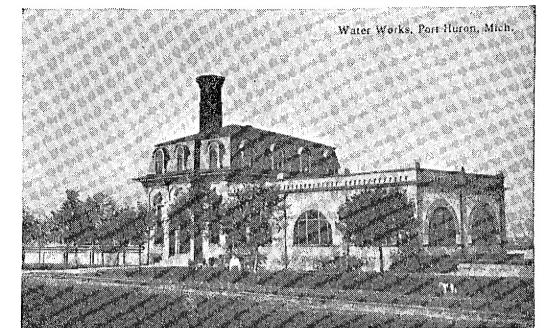
ENTRANCE OF TUNNEL FROM INTERIOR,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



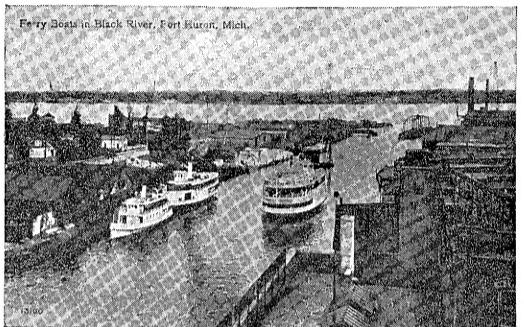
VIEW OF HURON AVENUE, FROM MILITARY  
STREET,  
Showing New Bridge,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



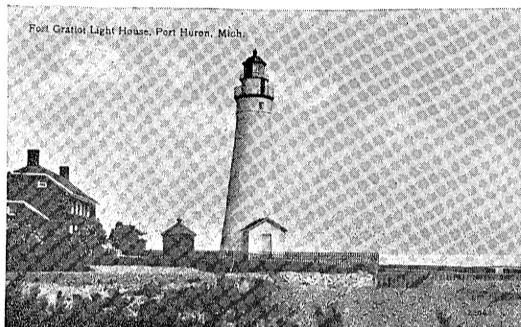
SULPHITE FIBRE WORKS,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



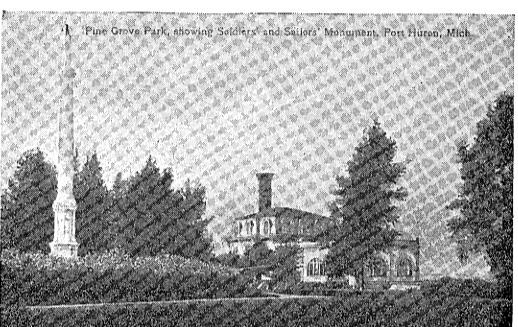
WATER WORKS,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



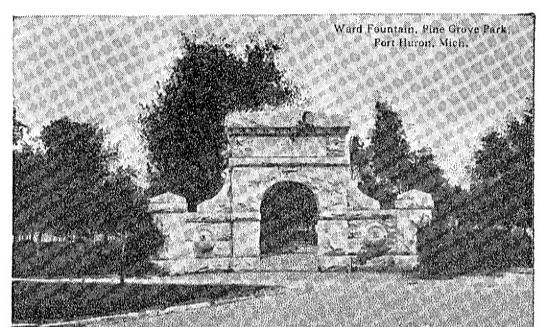
FERRY BOATS IN BLACK RIVER,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



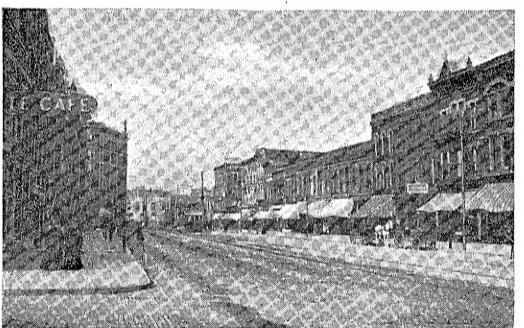
FORT GRATIOT LIGHT HOUSE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



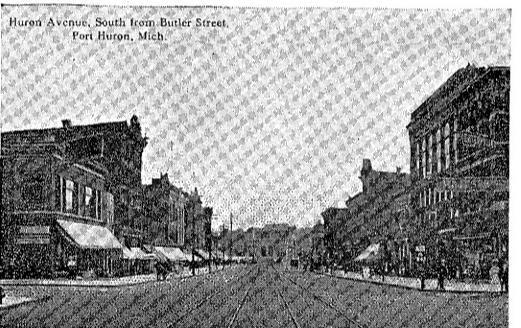
PINE GROVE PARK, SHOWING SOLDIERS' AND  
SAILORS' MONUMENT,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



WARD FOUNTAIN, PINE GROVE PARK,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



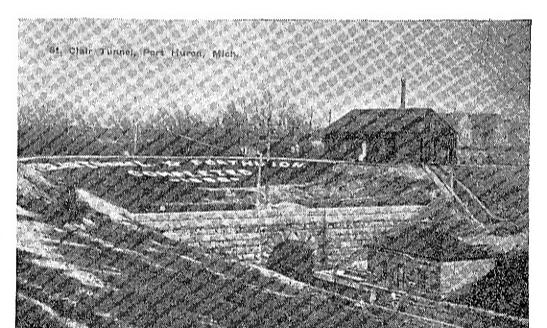
MILITARY STREET,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



HURON AVE., SOUTH FROM BUTLER STREET,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



HURON AVE., LOOKING NORTH FROM BRIDGE,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



ST. CLAIR TUNNEL,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF G. W. REISH,  
LAMB, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF RUDOLPH ENGEL,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
AVOCA, MICH.



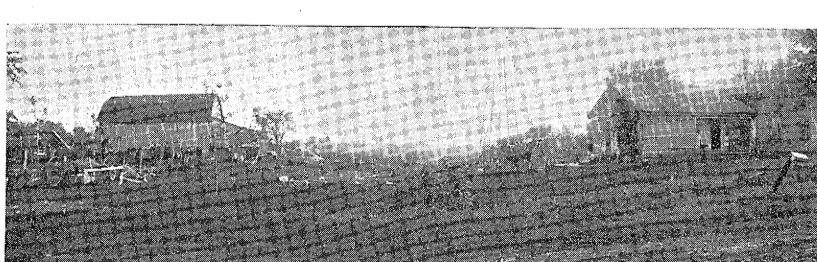
AVOCA MEAT MARKET,  
Geo. Minnie, Proprietor,  
AVOCA, MICH.



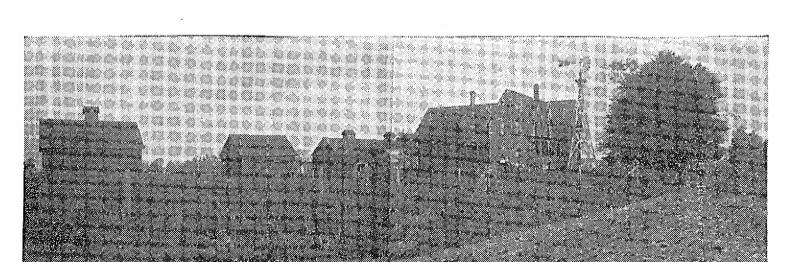
HOTEL CADILLAQUA,  
Chas. A. Meldrum, Proprietor,  
ANCHORVILLE, MICH.



FAIR VIEW FARM,  
House and Barn of Thomas Carless,  
VALE, MICH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. W. CONKLIN,  
COLUMBUS, MICH.

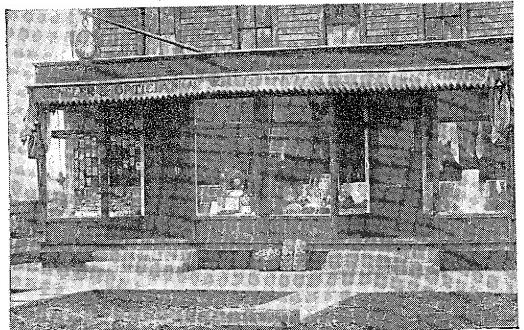


SCENE ON FARM OWNED BY MRS. ANNA CHRISTIE,  
Residence of J. R. Christie,  
ALLENTON, MICH.

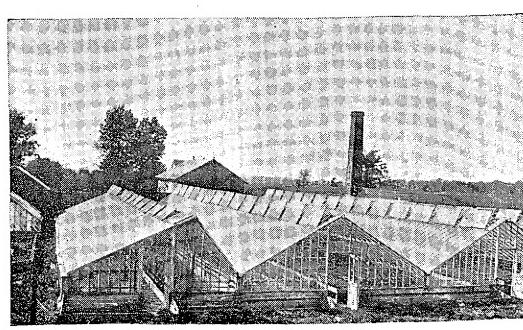




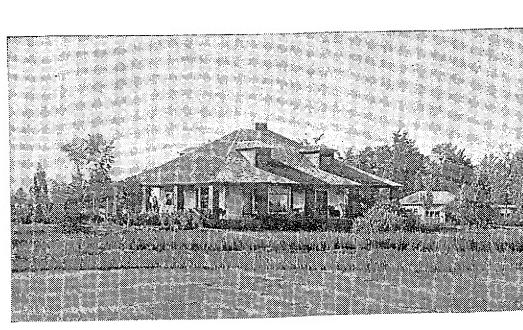
# ILLUSTRATIONS



STORE OF R. G. AND H. H. BAKER,  
652-654 Broadway,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



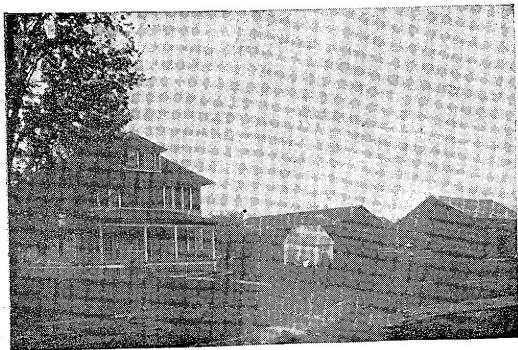
MARINE CITY FLORAL HOUSE,  
A. W. Robbel, Proprietor.  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



HOME OF J. T. GIBSON AT SANS SOUCI,  
HARSEN'S ISLAND.



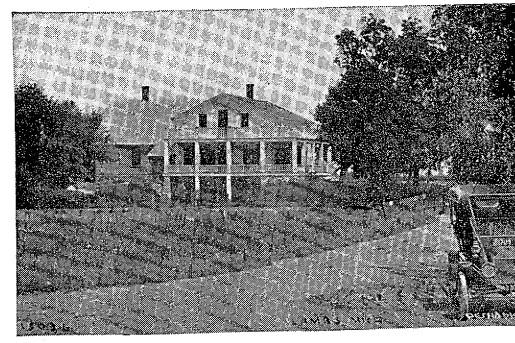
RIVERVIEW HOTEL,  
Alex Atwell, Proprietor, Atwell Station, R. F. D. No. 2,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF M. J. CHRISTIE,  
ALLENTON, MICH.



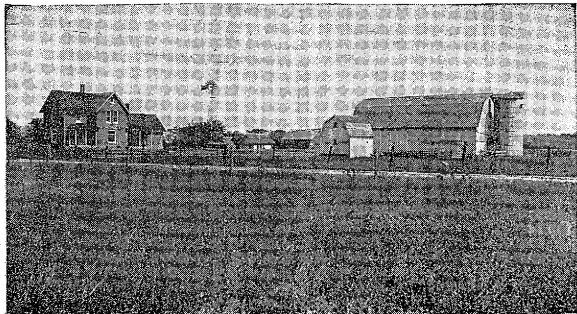
RESIDENCE OF COREY LEACH,  
CAPAC, MICH.



HOTEL OF JOHN PERSELS,  
LAMB, MICH.



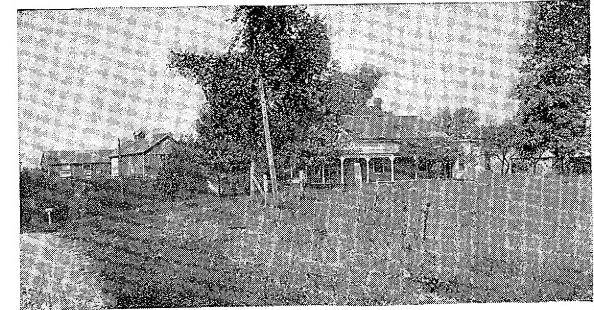
FARM RESIDENCE OF F. H. HILL,  
Located 4 miles south of Capac, Mich.



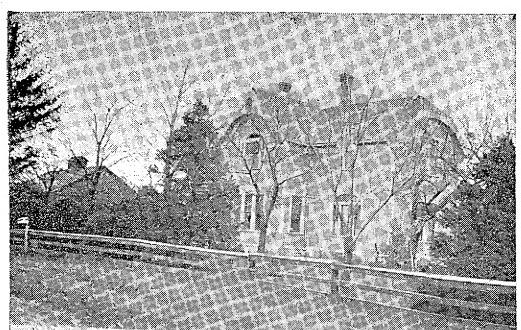
SCENE ON FARM OF BERT JONES,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
BERRVILLE, MICH.



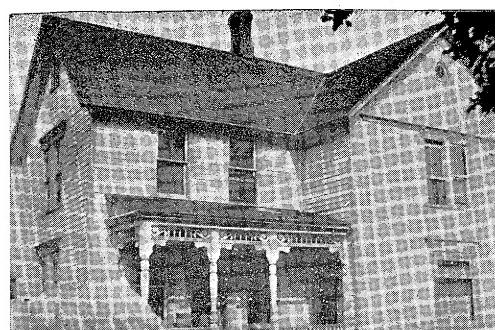
BELL RIVER STOCK FARM, PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE,  
Wm. Wills, Proprietor,  
CAPAC, MICH.



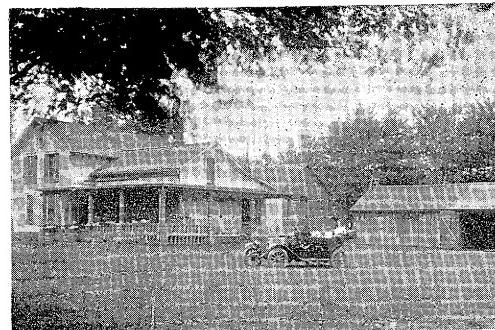
SCENE ON FARM OF AUG. WERNER,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
RICHMOND, MICH.



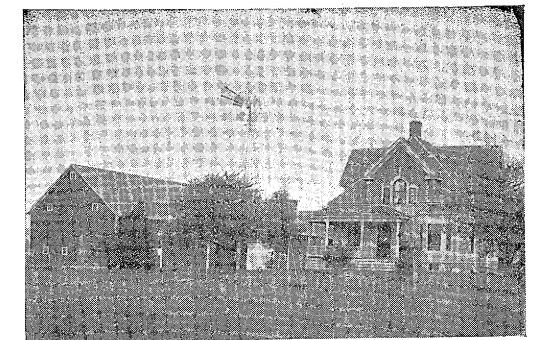
RESIDENCE OF FRED W. PARKER,  
ALGONAC, MICH.



RESIDENCE JOHN SMITH, JR.,  
R. F. D. No. 3,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF WALTER SHEARSMITH,  
CAPAC, MICH.

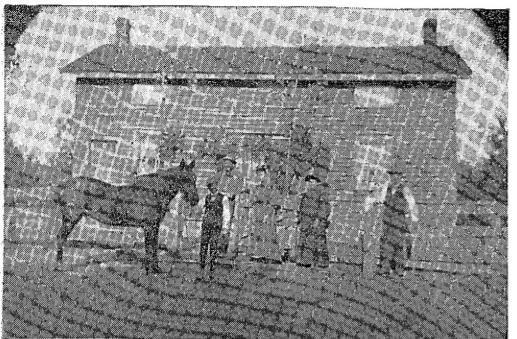


FARM HOME OF F. A. PETZ,  
CAPAC, MICH.

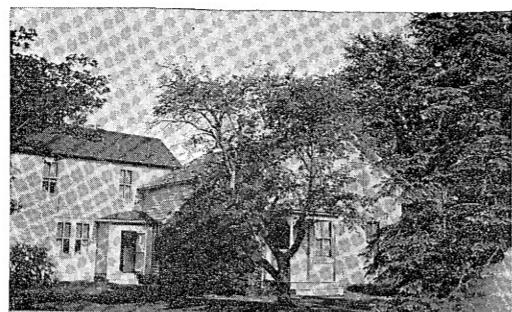




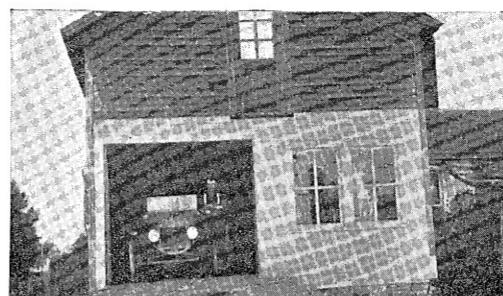
# ILLUSTRATIONS



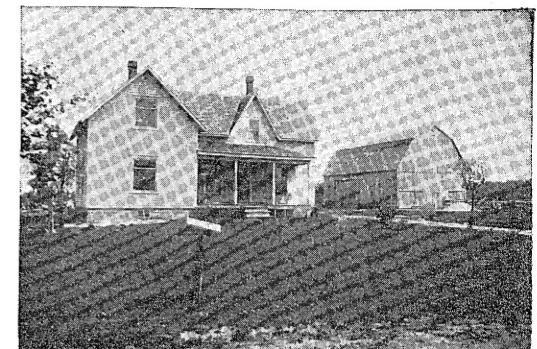
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS CARRIGAN,  
Photograph taken 25 years ago,  
PORT HURON, MICH.



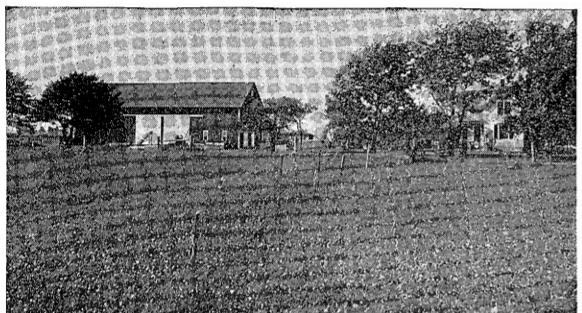
RESIDENCE OF PATRICK SHEA,  
R. F. D. No. 2,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



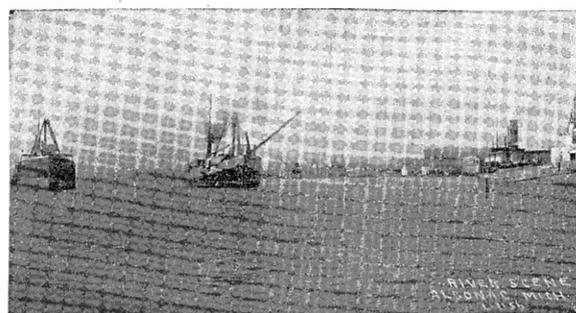
REESE GARAGE,  
J. W. Reese, Proprietor,  
JEDDO, MICHIGAN.



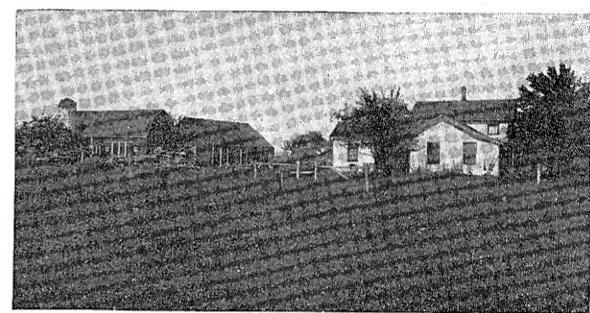
FARM BUILDINGS OF ROGER KELLEY,  
CAPAC, MICH.



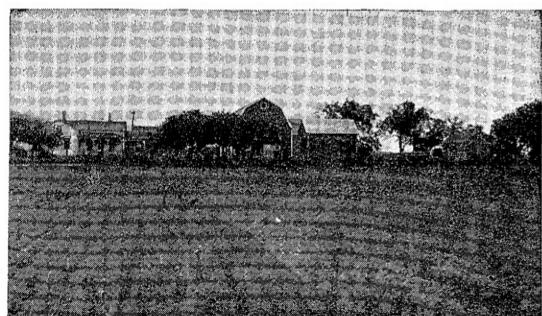
SCENE ON FARM OF JOSEPH PRIOR,  
COLUMBUS, MICH.



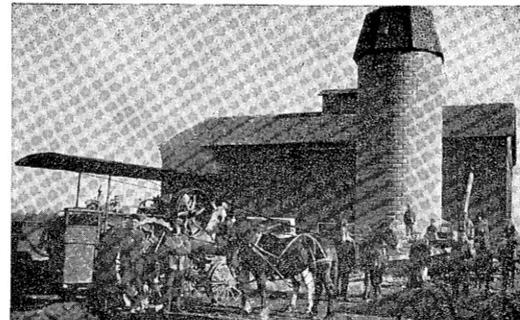
RIVER SCENE AT ALGONAC, MICH.



FARM BUILDINGS OF WM. BISHOP,  
LAMB, MICH.



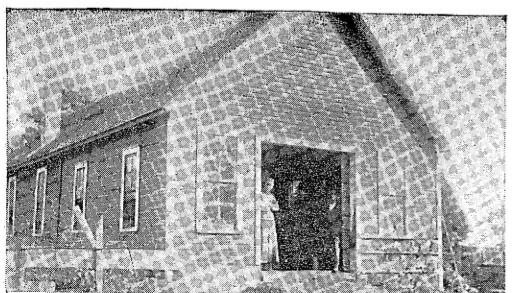
SCENE ON FARM OF T. H. ZAETSCH,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
MARINE CITY, MICH.



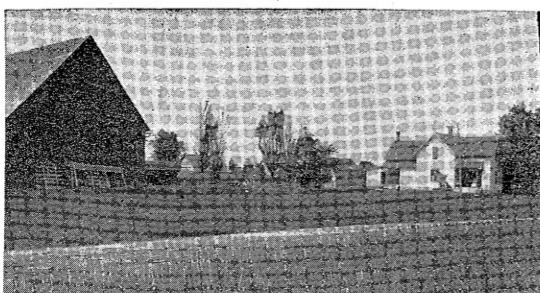
SCENE ON FARM OF HENRY LAWSON,  
AVOCO, MICH.



HOME OF FRANK FOSTER,  
CAPAC, MICH.



BLACKSMITH SHOP OF WM. STURDEVANT,  
SMITH'S CREEK, MICH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF GEO. L. SAVAGE,  
CAPAC, MICH.



FARM HOME OF MRS. E. LATHROP,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
BERVILLE, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF HENRY REIMER,  
R. F. D. No. 1,  
LENOX, MICH.



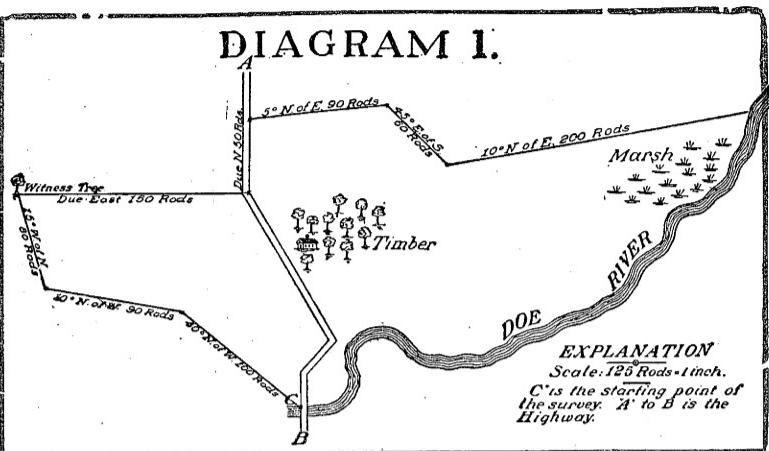
# ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

# United States Land Surveys

## METES AND BOUNDS

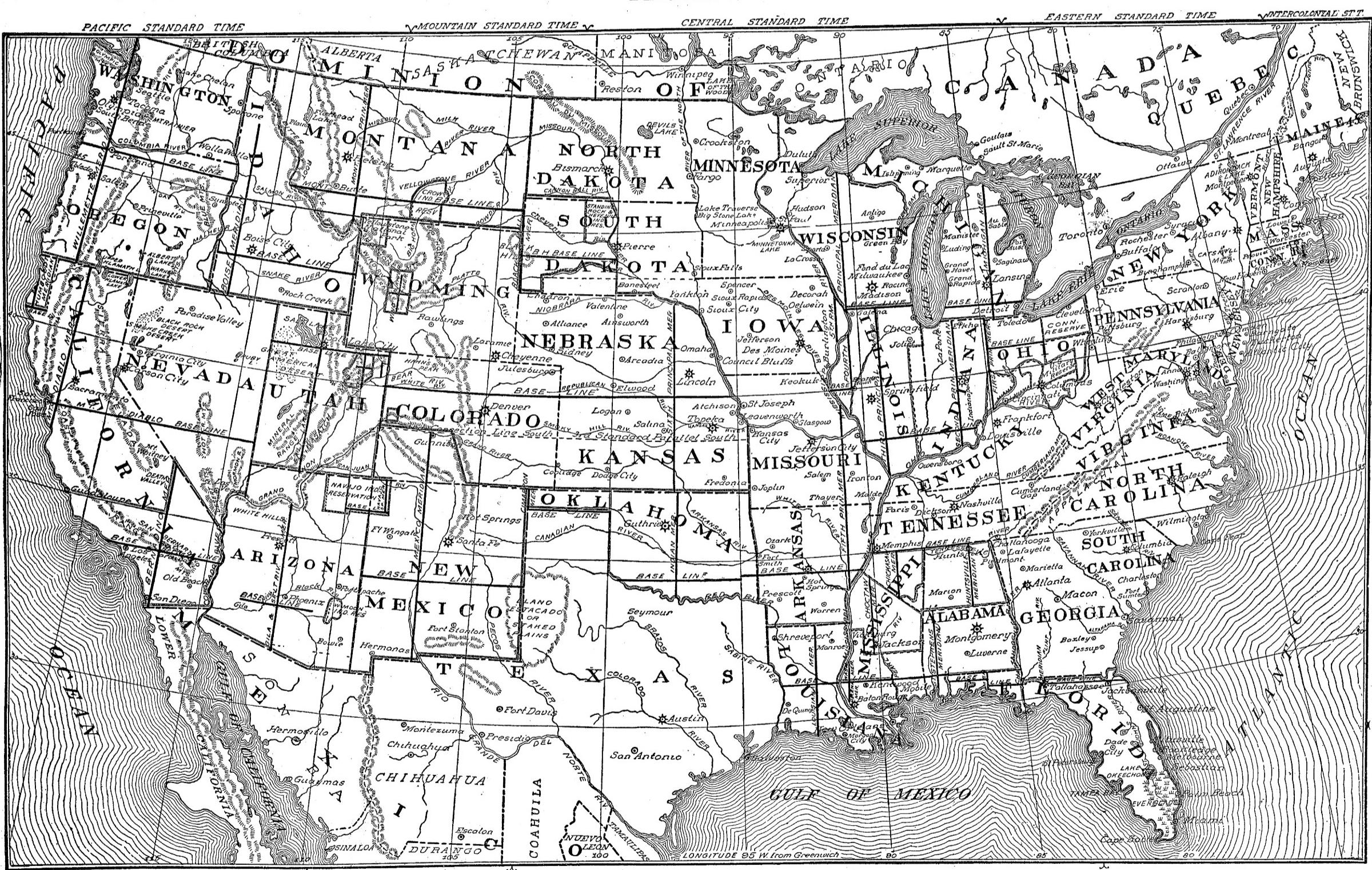
**U**p to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



## MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



**T**HE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: +. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

# UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

SUPPLEMENT II.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I, West; the next is Range II, West; then comes Range III, IV, V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked  $\star$  on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

## TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

**T**OWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

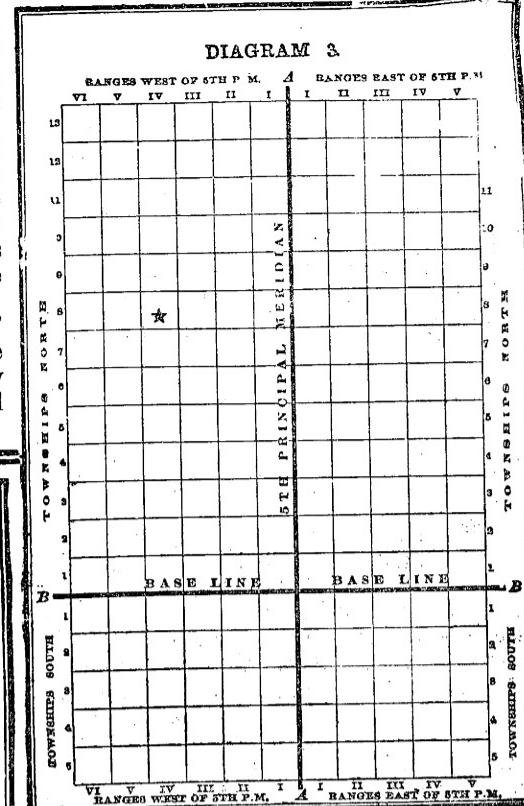
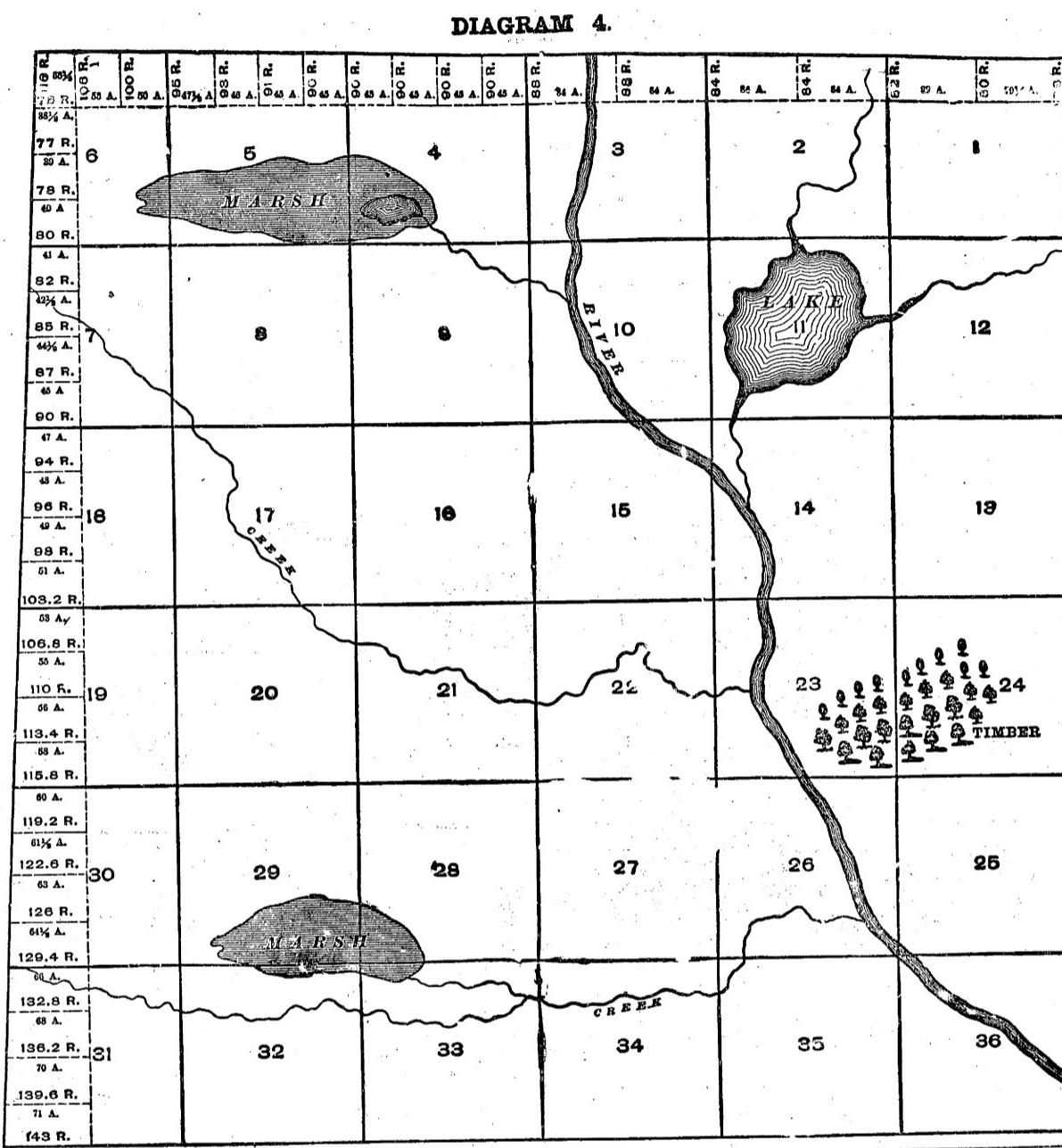
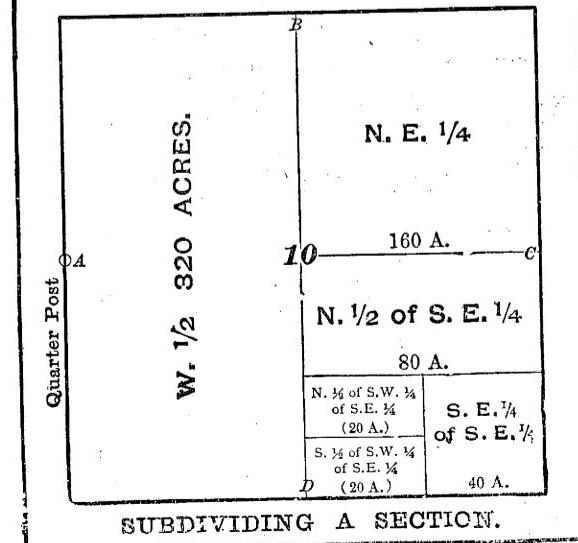
## SECTIONS OF LAND.

**D**IAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D. on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

DIAGRAM 5.

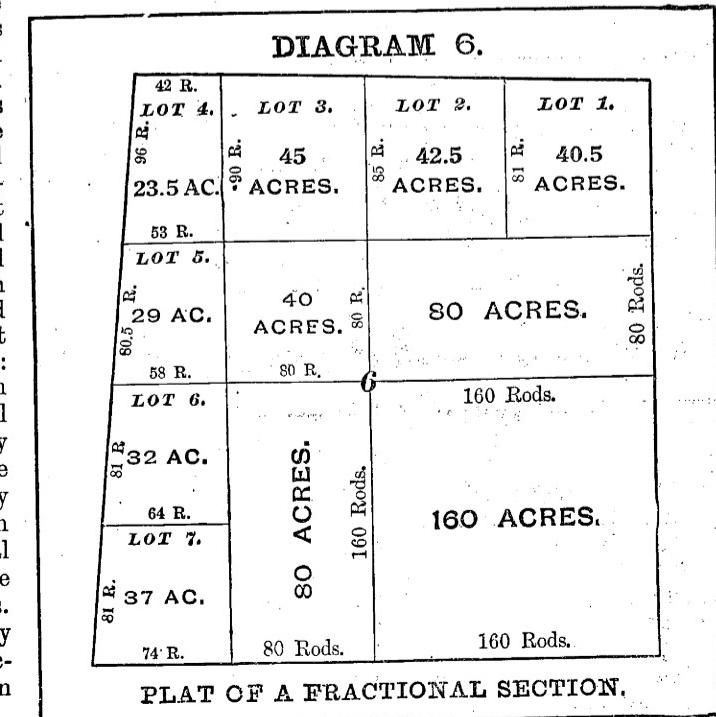


## FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

**C**ONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighities" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eights," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighities" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighities" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.



## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM  
OF  
**CIVIL GOVERNMENT**  
WITH A REVIEW OF THE  
Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected  
with the Various Branches of National, State,  
County and Township Government.

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

**T**HE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

**VICE PRESIDENT.**

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

**STATE DEPARTMENT.**

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

**The Diplomatic Bureau**, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

**The Consular Bureau**, correspondence with consulates.

**The Bureau of Indexes and Archives**, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

**The Bureau of Accounts**, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

**The Bureau of Rolls and Library**, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

**The Bureau of Statistics**, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureaus of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

**The Solicitor of the Treasury**, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

**The Commissioner of Customs**, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

**The Treasurer of the United States** receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

**The Register of the Treasury** is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

**The Comptroller of the Currency** receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

**The Director of the Mint** receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

**The Comptroller of the Treasury** receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

**Auditors.** There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

**POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

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## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

## INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

**Government Printing Office.** The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

**Civil Service Commission.** This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

**Interstate Commerce Commission.** This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

## JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7,000 each per annum, district judges, \$6,000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice, \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

**T**HE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

## GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature; and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

## STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

## STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

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States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to the subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

### STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions rising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

### STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officers under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

### ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

### PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

### COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business was conducted in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insur-

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

### COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

### STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

### LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

### SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

### JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

## COUNTY GOVERNMENT

**S**o far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

### AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

### COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

### COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

## DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

## CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

## SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following resume of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid, when necessary, any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

## COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

## PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

## COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

## COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

## OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

## COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors" or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

## TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities as assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

## SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township. C

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

## CITIES AND VILLAGES

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs, provision is made of, the township in which they are located, both as to whether they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independently and villages, so that when they attain a certain population the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the municipality.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

ON

## Banking and Business Methods.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

**I**N business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

## OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

**T**HE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

## DEPOSITS.

**D**EPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book;" and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to erron the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

## DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

**T**HE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit of a bank can give them through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan, and many instances of borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him rather than go to a banker whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker *first* and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should *never* be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

## COLLECTIONS.

**I**N leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection on Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

## STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

**A** FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

## NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

**P**ROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; it must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

**A**CCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it is illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

**DAYS OF GRACE.**—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with the custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

## BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

**T**HE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "Accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

## BILL OF EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.  
\$600. Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.  
To HENRY HOLT & CO., JOHN DOE.  
Boston, Mass.

## CHECKS.

**A** CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fall after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

## DRAFTS.

**D**RIFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft or exchange and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

\$1000 At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.

To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ENDORSEMENTS.

**T**HE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer" as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement" or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement" is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee naming making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc." below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

## GUARANTY.

**A**"GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offerer unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

## ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

**A**N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

## IDENTIFICATION.

**T**HE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers in who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

## RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

**A**NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

## INFANTS AND MINORS.

**T**HE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

## AGENCY.

**T**HREE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or loses an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

**I**N general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about 800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about 36,000 millions, or about 4 per cent of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plagiarized coins, or coins of certain empires which were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various states—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

## CLEARING HOUSE.

**T**HE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

This is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assortable for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

# CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

## Ancient History

B. C.
4004 Biblical account of the creation.
3800 Sargon I, King of Babylon.
3200 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
2800 Shefri, 3d Egyptian dynasty.
2800 Egyptian inscriptions begin.
Phoenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
2539 The Pyramid Tombs erected.
2458 Meria Pepi I, Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians.
2448 The deluge.
2300 The Elamitic Conquest.
The Hittites in Cappadocia.
Rise of Assyria.
2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded.
Cuneiform writing probably in use.
2180 Nineveh built.
2160 First Persian dynasty founded.
2130 Aden-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
2120 Pyramids built north of Memphis.
2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
2093 Return of Urish of Chaldea.
2042 Urania arrives in Greece.
2008 Sicyon, Greece founded.
1996 Birth of Abraham.
1921 Call of Abraham.
1920 Abraham arrives in Syria.
1896 Isaac born.
1882 Death of Abraham.
1856 Kingdom of Argus founded.
1850 Reign of Ism-i-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
1800 Hykos in Egypt.
1729 Joseph sold into Egypt.
1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt.
1618 Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
1582 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
1571 Moses born.
Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
1556 Athens founded.
1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
1530 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
Aahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
1500 The Kossaean conquest of Babylon.
Ramesses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
1493 Cadmus founds Thebes.
Discovery of brass.
Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
1491 The passover instituted.
Departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
The law given from Mount Sinai.
1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
1451 Death of Moses and Aaron.
Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
1445 Joshua divides Canaan.
1430t 1136 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
Othniel, first judge in Israel.
1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
1394 Ehud, second judge of Israel.
Corinth built.
1380 Kurigalzu King of Babylon.
Egion, King of Moab.
1355 Israel wars with her neighbors.
Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.
1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.
Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
1313 Kingdom of Mycenae created.
1308 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
Borak and Deborah in Israel.
1290 Pelops settles in South Greece.
Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
1249 Gideon, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
1240 Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
1209 Abimelech King of Israel.
1200 Proetus in Egypt.
1198 Helen carried off by Paris.
1193 Trojan war begins.
1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.
1180 Ramesses III, the last Egyptian native hero.
1171 Eli, High Priest of Israel.
1161 Israel wars against Amorites.
1152 Alba Longa founded.
Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon invades Syria.
1143 Jephthah judge over Israel.
Samson defeats the Philistines.
Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
1112 Death of Samson.
Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
1103 Eolians settle in Asia Minor.
1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
1095 Saul made first King of Israel.
Saul defeats the Philistines.
1081 Birth of David.
1075 Death of Samuel.
1056 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
David takes Jerusalem.
1048 King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
1047 Ionians settle in Asia Minor.
1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
1023 The revolt and death of Absalom.
1015 Death of David.
Solomon becomes King.
Solomon's Temple begun.
1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.

\*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

B. C.
598 Death of Solomon.
Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
Syria recovers independence.
Shishak, King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
Abijah, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
Assur-dayan II, King of Assyria.
Rhodians found navigation laws.
Israel is afflicted with famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
Elijah translated to heaven.
Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
Death of Ahab, King of Israel.
Miracles of Elisha the Prophet.
Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
Lacedemon settled.
Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
Assur-natsir-pal King or Assyria.
The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.
Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
Hazaël attacks Israel.
Lycurgus flourishes.
Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
Assyria conquers Tarsus.
Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
The Egyptians the most powerful nation on the sea.
Polian colonies established.
Ionian colonies established.
Commemoration of the Olympiads.
First authentic date in Greek history.
The Etruscans in Campania.
Rome founded by Romulus.
Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
Ethiopia independent.
Babylon independent of Nineveh.
League between Romans and Sabines.
Pul assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
Assyria invades Palestine.
Mesopotamia established.
Tiglath Pileser becomes tyrant of Athens.
Conquests of the Olympiads.
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387 First Roman Plebeian pretor.	240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.	143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).	44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.	104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
387-385 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.	238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.	142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.	43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.	114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
386 Murder of Philip.	237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).	44 Battle of Mutina.	117 Hadrian emperor.
Accession of Alexander III. the Great.	Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	139 Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.	Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.	He abandons the conquests of Trajan. The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
385 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimus of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.	235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.	Death of Viriathus—Rome.	Cicerio put to death.	120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain. Statue of Antonius (Hadrian's page). Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.
384 Battle of the Granicus.	234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.	Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.	End of the Razda.	Birth of Lucian; died 200.
Macedonian Empire formed.	233 Antigonus Doson in Macedon.	138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).	42 Battle of Philippi.	Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.
Alexander invades Persia.	229 Athens joins the Achean League.	136 Hycanus Governor of Judea.	42 Death and defeat of Brutus and Cassius.	Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.
383 Battle of Issus.	227 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.	134-132 Servile War in Sicily.	The Triumviri masters of the Roman world.	First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.	226 Returns of Cleomenes at Sparta.	Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.	41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.	130 Birth of Appuleius.
382 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.	225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.	133 Laws of Tiberias Graeculus passed at Rome.	40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews.	Birth of Galen; died 200.
Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.	224 Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia.	Gracchus murdered.	Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.	Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem.
Treaty between Alexander and Rome.	223 Athens joins the Achean League.	Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.	37 Jerusalems taken by Herod and the Romans.	Second Jewish War.
Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.	222 Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.	130 Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.	Agrrippa crosses the Rhine.	Barchochebas, leader of the Jews.
381 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.	221 Battle of Sellasia.	129 Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	36 Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).	Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.
Battle of Arbela.	Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta.	128 Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.	Lepidus deprived of power.	Dispersion of the Jews.
Subjugation of Persia.	Philip V. of Macedon.	127 L. Caecilius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.	Defeat of Antony in Parthia.	Antonius Pius, emperor.
Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.	Alliance between Philip and Achaeans against Etolians.	126 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.	34 Antony invades Armenia.	The empire at peace.
Darius III. assassinated.	Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.	125 City war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caecilius Gracchus is murdered.	32 War between Octavius and Antony.	Faustina I. flourishes.
Demosthenes' oration for the crown.	Antiochus overruns Palestine.	124 Metellus leader of Roman Senate.	31 Battle of Actium.	Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.	Second Illyrian war.	123 Parthians subdue Bactria.	Establishment of the Roman Empire.	Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
387-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.	218 Second Punic War begins.	122 Ptolemy IV. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.	30 Battle of Actium. Octavius successful.	Valeria Antonia in Britain.
326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.	Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy.	121 Ptolemy IV. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.	Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.	145 Rustica II. flourishes.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.	Battles of the Ticinum and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.	120 Parthians subdue Bactria.	29 The Gates of Janus shut.	Development of Roman civil laws.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.	217 Hannibal passes the Apennines.	119 Hyrcanus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mount Gerizim.	27 Caesar Octavianus made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.	Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.	Flaminius defeated.	118 Atreus born (died B. C. 82).	25 Tributes seek Roman court.	161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
Antipater in Macedonia.	216 The two Scipios sent to Spain.	117 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.	24 Defeat of Romans by Parthia.	161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
Lysimachus in Thrace.	215 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.	116 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).	23 Death of Marcibus.	Rome wars with Parthia.
Cassandra in Greece.	Revolt of Capua.	115 Victory of Marius over the Cimbri at Vercelle and end of the war.	21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.	163 Persecution of Christians.
Antigonus in Syria.	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.	114 Battle of Campus Raudius.	20 Roman standards restored by Parthia.	166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
Selucus in Cappadocia.	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	113 Birth of Julius Cesar.	18 Death of Dionysus of Halicarnassus.	167-180 War with the Marcomanni, Quadi, etc.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	214 First Commercial War.	112 C. Marius born 157 (died 86). Sixth Roman Consul.	17-7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. Agrrippa invades Asia.	Greek philosophers patronized by Rome.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	Byzantium and Rhodes.	111 L. App. Saturninus Tribune (Rome).	16 Death of L. Verus.	Death of Marcus Aurelius sole emperor.
322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.	212 Battle of Antiochis.	110 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.	15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.	Roeme quells rebellion in Syria.
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.	109 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).	11-9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.	Christians in Gaul persecuted.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.	108 Sulla on the Euphrates.	9 Death of Drusus.	Advance of the Goths.
Battle of the Caudine Forks.	Capua recovered by Rome.	107-88 The Social or Marsic War in Italy.	8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.	178 Gothic attack Dacia.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.	Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.	The Marsians, at first successful, are finally defeated.	7 Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.	180 Commodus emperor of Rome.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	Hannibal before Rome.	84 First Mithridatic War.	4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.	Statue of Aurelius erected.
Revolt of Phoenicia.	208 Battle of Metaurus.	Mithridates seizes Athens.	Death of Herod, king of Judea.	Perennius prefect of Praetorian.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.	Battle of Elinga.	Civis War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.	1-D. Tiberius commands on the Rhine.	Successes of Ulpius Marcellus in Britain.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	207 Battle of the Metaurus; Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.	Marius occupies Rome.	3 Birth of Sevaca (died A. D. 65).	184 Commodus takes the name of Britanicus.
Conquest of Antigonus of Phrygia.	Gold money first coined in Rome.	Proscriptions.	6 Judea a Roman province under Syria.	185 Birth of Origen (died 253).
314 Palestine under Antigonus.	Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.	86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebas.	9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.	186 Olearius prefect of Praetorian.
Roman victory at Chinnera.	Ptolemy V. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.	85 Death of Marius and return of Sulla.	Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.	187 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered. Didius Julianus buys the empire. Is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	Siege of Utica.	84 Second Mithridatic War.	1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.	188 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
312-112 Battle of Potidea.	Hannibal leaves Italy.	Mithridates attacks Athens.	2 Birth of Tiberius Cesar.	189 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
Pyrhus King of Epirus.	Attalus and Rhodians war with Philip.	Civil War of Marius and Sulla and expulsion of Marius.	3 Death of Augustus Cesar.	Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Appius Claudius censor.	Fabius crosses Ciminius Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.	Marius attacks Rome.	4 Accession of Tiberius Cesar.	Death of Albinus.
The great Roman military road completed.	308 Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	Proscriptions.	5-16 Campaigns of Antiochus in Parthia.	189-190 Mithridates makes Augustus.
312-160 Sandracottus, Indian empire.	307 Naval battle at Cyprus and Rhodes.	85 Syria becomes independent of Egypt.	17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.	Death of Parthians by Romans.
311-309 The Etruscan War.	304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.	Philip defeated by Flamininus.	19 Death of Germanicus.	Persecution of the Christians.
310 L. Papirius Cursor, Roman Dictator.	301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	Palestine and Cele-Syria conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the peace with Rome.	20 War between Artabanus and Marbad.	204 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.	Final division of Alexander's dominions.	The Rosetta Stone written.	21 Death of Artabanus at York.	211 Death of Severus at York.
308 Fabius crosses Ciminius Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.	300 Athenian democracy restored.	Tigranes I. of Armenia annexes Phrygia.	22 Caracalla and Geta emperors.	Caracalla's citizenship extended to the whole empire.
307-305 Naval battle at Cyprus and Rhodes.	Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	209 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).	23 Pretorian camp at Rome.	212 Gets murdered.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.	Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	82 Thebes destroyed.	24 Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.	Caracalla, sole emperor.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	Second Civil War.	25 Tiberius refires to Capre.	Death of Clement of Alexandria.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.	300 Athenian democracy restored.	Victory at the Colline gate.	30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.	First contact of the Romans with the Alamanni German tribes on the upper Rhine.
300 The Capitoline wolf.	Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	Occupation of Rome.	Laetantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.	217 Macrinus emperor.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	Sulla becomes Dictator.	31 Macro, Prefect of Praetorian, upon fall of Sejanus.	218 Heliogabalus emperor.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.	Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.	32 Accession of Caligula, Rome.	222 Alexander Severus emperor.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.	308 Battle of Pandosia.	The Cornelian Laws of Rome.	33 Birth of Josephus (died 97).	223 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).	307 Second Macedonian War.	79-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.	40 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.	226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arecide.
The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebsita declared binding on all the people.	174 Encroachments of Massinissa.	78 Alexandra Queen of Judea.	Birth of Plautius—died 120.	Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sassanide by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
286 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	181 Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.	75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.	41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.	228 Ulpius (lawyer) died.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	180 The Villian Law, Rome.	74-65 Third Mithridatic War.	231 Persian War begins.	229 Persian War begins.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	179 Perseus King of Macedonia.	74-66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.	232 Triumph of Severus.	230 Maximinus murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
The Etolian League formed.	Embassy of Callicles to Greece.	73-71 Sciryle war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.	50 Death of Caracalla.	Persecution of the Christians.
283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded.	Pharnaces, of Pontus, cedes Paphlagonia to Rome.	70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.	51 Death of Geta.	The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.	Philomenus defeats Nabis, of Sparta.	69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	52 Gordianus defeated Sapor, King of Persia.	Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	Sparta joins the Achean League.	68 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	53 Death of Decius and his son.	249 Decius emperor of Rome.
281 Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	180 Battle of Magnesia.	67 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.	54 Death of Decius.	Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
Rome at war with Taruentum.	178 The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philomenus.	53 Pompey subdues the pirates.	55 First invasion of the empire by the Goths.	250 First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corinth.	177 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.	66 Lucullus recalled.	56 Death of Decius and his son.	251 Death of Decius and his son.
280 Achean League between twelve cities of Achaea established.	176-174 Second Macedonian War.	54 Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.	57 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).	252 Gallus emperor.
Battle of Pandosia.	175 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.	53 Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	58 Britannicus poisoned by Agrippina.	A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.	52 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).	59 Agrippina murdered by Nero.	253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
279 Birth of Chrysippus (died 207).	Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).	51 Antiochus Asiaticus dethrown by Pompey.	60 Parthia and Armenia at war.	First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
278 Abduction of the Gauls into Greece.	168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.	50 Birth of Messalla (died 4).	61 St. Paul at Malta.	254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.	167 Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.	49 Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.	62 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.	Persecution of the Christians.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	166 Death of Antiochus.	48 Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.	63 Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.	255 Trapezus taken by the Goths.
Rome and Carthage allied.	165 He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethora, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.	47 Orations of Cicero.	64 Birth of Pliny the Minor; died 105.	256 Ravages Syria.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.	164 Cyrene and Libya separate from Egypt.	63 Birth of Sertorius under Pompey.	65 Death of Titus.	257 Valerian taken prisoner.
The Septuagint written.	163 Birth of M. Emilius Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).	62 Pompey plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and slain by the Parthians at Carrhae, 53.	66 Persecution of the Christians.	258 Gallienus sole emperor.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.	162 Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.	54 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.	67 Birth of Peter and St. Paul (?).	The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	161 Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	53 Birth of Tibullus (died 18).	68 Birth of Pliny the Elder.	The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious.	160 Death of Terence.	52-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.	69 Death of Pliny the Younger.	262 Antioc'h taken by

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311 Rome proclaims Christianity. Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.	493 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.	1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.
312 Defeat and death of Maximian.	495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain.	Bruno founds Carthusians.
313 Defeat and death of Maximian.	Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.	1087 William II., crowned King of England.
313 Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration; Britain subdued.	496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.	1090 Urban II., Pope.
314 War between the two emperors.	501 Laws of Burgundy published.	1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.	502 Charibades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.	The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.
324 Constantineople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).	503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.	1095 Portugal becomes separate principality under Henry of Besançon.
325 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.	506-42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.	William of Malmesbury.
326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.	507 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.	First Crusade begun.
326 Death of Arius.	510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.	Verse Edda compiled (?).
337 Constantine II., Constans and Constantius II., joint emperors.	511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France.	1098 War between France and England.
338 Death of Eusebius.	Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.	1099 Death of the Cid.
340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.	514 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.	Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon.
347 Synod of Sardica.	519 Cerdo founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.	1100 Henry I., crowned King of England.
348 Ulfila Bishop of the Goths (died 388).	527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome.	Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.
350-52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.	Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain: Essex founded.	Crusaders capture Acre.
354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).	529 Justinian Code published.	Milan becomes a free republic.
357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasburg).	531 Belisarius conquers Africa.	Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.
361 Julian emperor.	532 The Franks appear in Italy.	1107 Alexander I., Scotland.
362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.	539 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.	1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of France.
363 Persian War. Julian killed.	544 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).	1110 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.
364 Valentine and Valens joint emperors.	545 The Turks enter Asia.	Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
367-69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.	547 Northumbria founded in Britain.	University of Bologna founded.
370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.	550 The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.	Euclid translated into English.
373 Death of Athanasius.	552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.	1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.
375 War with the Quadi.	554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.	Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.
376 Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.	558 Clotaire sole ruler in France.	Shipwreck of Prince William.
376 Invasion of the Huns.	560 Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?).	1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.
376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thrace.	561 Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.	David I., King of Scotland.
377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).	562 St. Columba lands in Scotland.	1125 Era of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.
378 Constantine threatened by the Goths.	563 Constantinople destroyed by fire.	Arnold of Brescia.
379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.	564 History of Gildas (?).	Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.
381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.	565 Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent.	Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.
Pagan rites prohibited.	568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.	1138 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.
382 Alaric King of the Goths.	570 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).	Portugal becomes a kingdom.
383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain.	577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.	Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.
390 Final suppression of Paganism.	581 Paris mostly destroyed by fire.	Moors rebel in Spain.
Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.	584 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.	Alphonse of Leon defeats the Moors.
393 Honorius Emperor of the West.	586 Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.	Wars of the Lombard cities.
395 Death of Theodosius.	587 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.	Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.
Arcadius emperor of the East.	589 Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.	Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.
The Huns invade the eastern provinces.	590 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Antioch.	Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.
395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).	592 St. Augustine arrives in England.	1147 Arthurian Legends published.
Alaric in Greece.	593 Ethelberht, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.	Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.
Stilicho attains chief power under Honori-	594 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Antioch.	1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen. Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.
396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.	595 The Longobards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.	Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.
397 Death of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.	597 St. Augustine arrives in England.	Adrian IV. Pope.
398 Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).	600 Italy ravaged by Scythians.	Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.
400 Alaric ravages Italy.	601 Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.	1156 Matgrave, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederick I.
403 Battle of Pollentia.	611 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Antioch.	War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.
Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.	612 Jews persecuted in Spain.	1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.
406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.	613 Clotaire II., King of France.	Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.
409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.	622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.	1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland. Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.	The Hegira or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.	1167 Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome.
Death of Alaric.	623 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.	The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.
Pelagius begins to preach about this time.	Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.	1169 University of Paris founded.
412 Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).	628 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.	1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 29.
414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.	632 Death of Mohammed. His religion spreads through Persia.	1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.
Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.	634 The Koran published.	Ireland conquered by the English.
420 Death of St. Jerome.	638 Syria occupied by Saracens.	1176 Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.
Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.	639 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.	Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.
423 Death of Honarius at Ravenna.	642 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.	1178 Battle of Basieltello; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.
425 Administration of Eutius begins, lasting about thirty years.	643 Saracens driven from Spain.	Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
The Traveler's Song published.	647-77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.	1179 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.
428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).	648 Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.	1180 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.
429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.	649 Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.	1182 Battle of Basilettello; Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.
Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.	650 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.	1183 William the Lion, King of Scotland. Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.	651 Alexander Library burnt.	1184 Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.
432 St. Patrick arrived in Ireland.	652 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.	1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.
Attila King of the Huns.	653 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.	1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.
Theodosian code published.	654 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.	Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.
433 The Vandals surprise Carthage.	656 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.	Siege of Acre begun.
440 Leo I. (the Great), Bishop of Rome.	657 Saracens driven from Spain.	Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.
Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.	658 Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, reigns.	Terrible massacre of Jews in London.
447 Attila in Thrace and Macedonia.	659 Saracens occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.	1189 Frederick I., Coeur de Leon, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000. Richard defeats Saladin.
446 Messengers of the Britons to Etrii for aid against the Saxons.	660 Kent devastated by West Saxons.	Innocent III. Pope.
447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.	661 Anastio becomes the first doge of Venice.	John becomes King of England, May 27.
Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.	662 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.	Fourth Crusade; capture of Zara.
449 The Robber Council of Ephesus.	663 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.	Christianity besieged and captured by the Crusaders.
Landing of the English in Britain.	664 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.	1204 Normandy lost to England.
Hengist and Horsa in Kent.	Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.	Latinas possess and divide Greece.
450 Death of Theodosius II.	665 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.	1207 Albigensian Crusade.
451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila.	666 The Saracens invade France.	Other crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.
Victory of Eutius at Chalons.	667 The Saracens defeat before Constantinople.	England interdicted by the Pope.
Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.	668 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.	French Crusade against the Albigenses.
Monophysite controversy begins.	669 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.	1210 War between Venice and Genoa.
Invasion of Italy by Attila.	670 Charles Martel created Duke of France.	1212 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.
Venice founded.	671 The Saracens invade Provence.	Interdict of England removed.
Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.	672 Pepin conquers Provence.	1214 Alexander II. of Scotland.
454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.	673 Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.	1215 Russians defeated before Constantinople.
455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.	674 Carloman of France abdicates.	1216 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.
Intercession of Leo.	675 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.	1217 Henry III., becomes King of England, October 28.
457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.	676 Pepin gives Ravena to the Pope.	1218 Fifth crusade by Germans and Hungarians.
460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).	677 Insurrection in Merica, Britain.	1219 The Inquisition begun.
461-67 Rule of Ricimer.	678 Pepin annexes Ravena to the See of Ravenna.	1220 Ten years' truce with the Sultan.
Severus nominal emperor.	679 Charlemagne rules alone.	1221 Jerusalem restored to the Christians.
462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.	680 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.	1222 Louis VIII. of France.
465 Great fire at Constantinople.	681 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.	1223 Louis IX. becomes King Louis IX. of France.
470 Birth of Boethius (died 526).	682 Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.	1224 Gregory IX. Pope.
475 Romulus Augustulus, Emperor of the West (banished 476).	683 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.	1225 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.
476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.	684 The Danes land in England.	1226 The Inquisition begun.
Succession of Western Emperors ends.	685 Clovis I. establishes the Margraviate of Austria.	1227 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
Closes of the period of Ancient History.	686 Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.	1228 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.	687 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.	1229 Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.		1230 The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 548).		1231 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgae Gaul.		1232 Fall of Hubert de Burgh.
485 Proclus, philosopher, died.		1233 Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities by Ferdinand III.
486 Battle of Soissons.		1234 The Mongols invade Russia.
Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.		1235 Henry IV. takes Rome.
489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.		1236 The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
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## Medieval History

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1228 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.	1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.	1241 Prose Edda.
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1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kaptchak.	1246 Frederick II., of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.	1250 Louis IV. defeats King Henry of England.
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1246 Frederick II., of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.	1251 Rise of Medico family in Italy.	1252 Alexander Nevski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.
1250 Louis IV. defeated by the Saracens; three years.	1252 Ottocar builds Pekin.	1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.
1251 Mamelukes rule Egypt.	1253 Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.	1255 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward.
1252 Alexander Nevski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.	1256 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.	1256 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward.
1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.	1257-68 Barons' War in England.	1257-68 Barons' War in England.
1255 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward.	1260 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.	1260 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.
1256 Ottocar builds Pekin.	1261 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.	1261 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.
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1258 Bar		

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
1377 Richard II, King of England, June 22. Papacy restored to Rome.	1475 Birth of Sir John Fortescue.	1522 First Scotch invasion of England. The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1595 Shakespeare's poems first issued.
1380 Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tatars. Wycliffe's translation of the Bible published.	1476 Battle of Marignano.	1523 Italian League against Francis I. Clement VII, Pope at Rome.	1596 Capture of Cadiz by Essex. University of Barcellona founded.
Thomas A. Kempis born. Russia wars with the Tatars. Charles VI., King of France.	1477 Russian war with Tatars. Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.	1524 Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.	1597 Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
1381 Watt Tyler's insurrection in London crushed. Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455.	1478 Duke of Clarence murdered.	1525 Birth of Ferdinand and Isabella.	1598 Bacon's essays published.
1382 German Empire divided. Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1455. "Legend of Good Women," England.	1479 Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.	1526 Birth of Roseard; died 1586.	1599 Death of Philip III., of Spain. Philip III., King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610. The Netherlands ceded to Austria. Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
1383 The Tatars burn Moscow. Death of John Wycliffe.	1480 Great invasion of Russia by Tatars. Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.	1527 Settlement of New France (Canada). Battle of Pavia.	Irish rebellion of O'Neil or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater. Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
1385 John of Gaunt in Spain. Battle of Lepnach; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.	1481 Frederick IV., of Nuremberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.	1528 Francis I, defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.	The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
1386 Margaret of Norway. The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia. Robert III., King of Scotland. The Canterbury Tales published.	1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.	1529 Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Fief of Poland.	Bodleian founded.
J. Van Eyck, painter, born.	1483 Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.	1530 Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.	Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
1382 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.	1484 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.	1531 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.	Birth of Vandyck, painter; died 1641.
1395 Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia. The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries.	1485 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.	1532 Selim I, defeats the Hungarians.	Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.
1396 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Christians.	1486 Bosworth Field.	1533 Mongol dynasty founded in India.	
1397 Persecution of the Wycliffites or Lollards.	1487 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.	1534 Tyndale's new Testament published.	
Union of Calmar.	1488 B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.	1535 Germans capture Rome.	
1399 Henry IV., crowned King of England, Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded.	1489 The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.	1536 Papal war.	
1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.	1490 Provinces joined to France.	1537 Insurrection of Moriscoes suppressed, in Spain.	
Death of Chaucer and Froissart.	1491 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.	1538 Death of Machiavelli.	
1401 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Perces defeated.	1492 Charles VIII., marries Anne of Brittany.	1539 Birth of Caronnes; died 1579.	
1402 Battle of Angora; Timour the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I. Masaccio, painter, born.	1493 Alexander VI., Pope.	1540 Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.	
1405 Prince James of Scotland captured.	1494 Sevignod defeats and annihilates the Tartars.	1541 Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast.	
1406 Albany, regent, in Scotland.	1495 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.	1542 Constable Bourbon at Rome.	
1407 France interdicted by the Pope.	1496 Ferdinand conquers Grenada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.	1543 James V., of Scotland, reigns.	
1409 Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.	1497 Cesare Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.	1544 Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.	
1410 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.	1498 Spanish persecution of the Jews.	1545 Diet at Spies, Germany.	
1411 University of St. Andrews founded. Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scots.	1499 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.	1546 Turks invade Austria.	
1412 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.	1500 League between Russia and Denmark.	1547 France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambria.	
1413 Henry V., crowned, March 21, King of England.	1501 Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.	1548 Sir Thomas More, Chancellor.	
1414 Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII., deposed.	1502 Charles VII., invades Italy and conquers Naples.	1549 The Augsburg Confession published.	
Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany.	1503 Lollards persecuted in England.	1550 Persecution of Protestants begun in France.	
1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French. John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund. The partisans of Huss take up arms; a severe war ensues.	1504 Poynings' Act in Ireland.	1551 Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey. Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.	
1417 Cobham burnt.	1505 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.	1552 Italy conquered by Charles V.	
1419 The Hussites take Prague.	1506 Louis XII., King of France.	1553 Russia makes peace with the Tartars.	
1420 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John, Wessel.	1507 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.	1554 League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes.	
1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.	1508 Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain.	1555 First European Colony in South America.	
Ottoman Empire reunitied by Amurath II. James I., regent in Scotland.	1509 Swiss Confederacy independent.	1556 San Vincente founded.	
1423 War between Milan and Venice. The Paston Letters.	1510 Perkin Warbeck executed.	1557 Royal printing press established in France.	
1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.	1511 Cabral discovers Brazil, January 26, May 3.	1558 Elliott's "Governor" issued.	
Charles VIII., King of France.	1512 Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3.	1559 Death of Zwingli; born 1484.	
1430 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.	1513 France annexes Brittany.	1560 France annexes Brittany.	
Amurath II., conquers Macedonia. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.	1514 Conquest of Peru begins.	1561 Calvin at Geneva.	
The Medici at Florence.	1515 Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty.	1562 Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.	
1431 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.	1516 Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.	1563 Giselle killed at the siege of Orleans.	
Lisbon the capital of Portugal.	1517 Birth of Montague; died 1592.	1564 Temporal peace with the Huguenots.	
1433 Birth of Thomas Malory.	1518 The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded.	1565 The Escorial Palace of Spain founded.	
1435 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy. Sicily and Naples united.	1519 The Anabaptist war; they capture Munster.	1566 Birth of Drayton; died 1631.	
End of Hussite wars.	1520 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.	1567 Maximilian II., King of Germany.	
Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.	1521 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.	1568 Florida colonized by Huguenots.	
James I., of Scotland, murdered.	1522 Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain.	1569 Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.	
Alphonso V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.	1523 Swiss Confederacy independent.	1570 Birth of Galileo; died 1642.	
1438 University of Florence founded. The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.	1524 Perkin Warbeck executed.	1571 The Tuilleries, Paris, begun.	
Council of Florence.	1525 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.	1572 Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.	
Title of Emperors limited to the Austrian Hapsburgs.	1526 Battle of Marignano.	1573 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.	
1442 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians.	1527 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.	1574 Religious wars in France.	
1443 Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated.	1528 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.	1575 Alva enters the Netherlands.	
1445 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci. The Arabian Knights issued (?).	1529 Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Port to Bello, November 2.	1576 Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of connivance.	
Nicholas V. Pope.	1530 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.	1577 Mary marries Brothwell; May 15; abducts in favor of her son.	
Duke of Gloucester murdered.	1531 Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.	1578 James VI., Earl of Murray, regent.	
1449 The Cforas at Milan.	1532 Portuguese granted Macao, China.	1579 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seeks shelter in England.	
Alfonso V. at Aragon.	1533 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	1580 Bishop's Bible issued.	
Peacock's "Repressor."	1534 English suppression of the monasteries.	1581 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Moucontour.	
1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.	1535 Death of Jane Seymour.	1582 Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down.	
Early English Ballads.	1536 Adoption of the six articles, England.	1583 Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.	
Birth of Dunbar; died 1530.	1537 First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.	1584 Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.	
University of Glasgow founded.	1538 Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy.	1585 Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.	
Earl Douglas murdered by James II.	1539 Execution of Cromwell.	1586 Cromwell, vicar-general in England.	
The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.	1540 Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland.	1587 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.	
1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; end of the Eastern Empire.	1541 Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552.	1588 Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries Jane Seymour.	
End of the French and English wars.	1542 Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.	1589 The Portuguese granted Macao, China.	
The Mazarin Bible issued.	1543 League of Cambrai, between Louis XII. and Maximilian, against Venice.	1590 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.	
1455-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.	1544 Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves, January 6; divorced July 9; marries Catherine Howard, August 8.	1591 English invasion of France under Henry VIII.	
Battle of St. Albans.	1545 Henry VIII. and Maximilian, against Venice.	1592 Birth of Tasso; died 1595.	
1456 Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.	1546 Venetians stripped of its Italian possessions.	1593 University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.	
Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.	1547 Russia again invaded by Tatars.	1594 Ivan V. owned by the Patriarch.	
Pius II. Pope at Rome.	1548 Execution of Dudley and Empson.	1595 Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.	
Birth of Skelton; died 1528.	1549 Ojeda finds San Sebastian.	1596 Aschaffenburg, "Aschaffophilus."	
The Turks conquer Greece.	1550 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.	1597 Death of Martin Luther.	
1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.	1551 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janissaries.	1598 France concludes peace with England.	
Louis XI., King of France.	1552 Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.	1599 Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.	
Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.	1553 Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.	1600 Treaty of Peace between Holland and France.	
Turkish war with Venice.	1554 Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594.	1601 King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between England and Scotland.	
Clouds of Austria's war with Frederick III.	1555 Navarre annexed to Spain.	1602 "King James' Version" of the Bible completed.	
1464 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.	1556 England invades France.	1603 Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medicis Regent.	
Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.	1557 The Smaleadic war.	1604 Louis XIII., King of France.	
The Coventry mysteries.	1558 Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.	1605 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr.	
1470-72 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.	1559 Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.	1606 Quebec founded by Champlain.	
League of Italian cities against the Turks.	1560 Birth of Surrey; died 1547.	1607 King Sigismund creates Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.	
William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.	1561 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain.	1608 Ulster settlements made by the English.	
Battle of Tewkesbury.	1562 Cortez lands in Mexico.	1609 Hampton Court Conference.	
Warwick, king-maker.	1563 Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.	1610 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.	
Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.	1564 "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII.	1611 Great fire in Constantinople.	
1473 Birth of Copernicus.	1565 Balboa passes through Magellan's Straits.	1612 Matins at Moscow.	
1474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1533.	1566 Battle of Razuau; Russia defeats Poland.	1613 Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.	
Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.	1567 Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms.	1614 Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Austria, by peace of Vienna.	
Edward IV. invades France.	1568 Conquest of the English at Blackwater.	1615 Australis observed by the Dutch.	
Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.	1569 Death of Philip II., of Spain.	1616 Silk and other manufactures introduced into France.	
Charles V., King of Spain.	1570 Henry VIII., styled "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.	1617 Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria.	
1518 Birth of Desiderius Erasmus.	1571 Henry VIII. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada.	1618 Birth of Corneille; died 1684.	
1519 Bacon's essays published.	1572 Edward VI. succeeds Edward V.	1619 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles de Savoy defeated.	
1520 The Tatars burn Moscow.	1573 Alva takes Rome.	1620 Champlain's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.	
1521 Death of John Wycliffe.	1574 Charles IX. King of France.	1621 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James I., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.	
1522 Death of Cardinal Ximenes.	1575 Birth of Guise.	1622 Union of England and Scotland, March 4.	
1523 Accession of the House of Austria.	1576 Birth of Rizzio; died 1566.	1623 First settlements in Nova Scotia by Acadians.	
1524 Turks gain Egypt.	1577 Birth of Galileo; died 1642.	1624 Hampton Court Conference.	
Europeans first obtain a footing in China.	1578 Pilgrimage of Grace.	1625 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.	
Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.	1579 Adoption of the six articles, England.	1626 Great fire in Constantinople.	
Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany.	1580 First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.	1627 Matins at Moscow.	
1525 Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582.	1581 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled.	1628 The Thirty Years' War begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.	
1526 Charles I., King of Spain.	1582 Catherine Howard executed.	1629 Sir Walter Raleigh executed.	
1527 Accession of the House of Austria.	1583 Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland.	1630 Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates.	
1528 Turks gain Egypt.	1584 Roberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.	1631 Champlain explores the Ottawa River, Canada.	
1529 Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.	1585 Death of Jane Seymour.	1632 The Overbury murder, England.	
1530 Balboa passes through Magellan's Straits.	1586 English invasion of France under Henry VIII.	1633 Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.	
1531 Battle of Razau; Russia defeats Poland.	1587 Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.	1634 Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatine.	
Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms.	1588 Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.	16	

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1627	War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy. Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns. Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.	1656	Jamaica conquered. Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor.	1678	Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England.	1746	Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16. Victories of Marshal Saxe.
	The company of one hundred associates formed. War between England and France. Birth of Broissart; died 1704.	1657	Death of Admiral Blake.	1699	French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1747	Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for possession of India.
1628	The Duke of Buckingham assassinated, Richelieu surrenders after a memorable siege.	1658	Accession of Leopold I, in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.	1700	The Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Canada.	1748	Capture of Madras by the French. The French invade Flanders.
	Petition of Right, England. Massachusetts Bay settled. Eliot sent to the Tower of London. Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.	1659	Auto de fa, of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.	1701	Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besieged.	1749	Statholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued.
1629	English seize French possessions in Canada. Champlain made prisoner and sent to England. Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company. Edict of Restitution.	1660	Peace of the Pyrenees. Charles II, returns to England; the monarchy re-established.	1702	Frederick William I becomes King of Prussia.		Birth of David, painter; died 1825.
	Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.	1661	Birth of Stahl; died 1734.	1703	Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia.	1750	The Peace of Aix la Chapelle.
1630	Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I, of Savoy.	1662	Colbert, Minister of Finance, in France. Execution of the Marquis of Argyle, in Scotland.	1704	Birth of Sterne; died 1768.	1751	The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan.
	Birth of Dryden; died 1700.	1663	Birth of De Foe; died 1731.	1705	Death of Queen Anne. George I, becomes King of England, Aug. 1.	1752	France takes a part of Flanders.
1632	Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.	1664	The Royal Palace at Versailles commenced; court opened there in 1672. Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost.	1706	Hanoverian succession begins.	1753	De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada.
	Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain. The Cavalier Poets.	1665	Act of Uniformity, May 19.	1707	Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the Netherlands.		French encroach upon Nova Scotia.
1633	Birth of Lock; died 1704.	1666	The Church of England restored. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.	1708	Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.		Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
	Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers. Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.	1667	Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.	1709	Birth of Gluck; died 1787.		Birth of Laplace; died 1827.
1634	French Academy established by Richelieu.	1668	Earthquake in Canada. Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.	1710	Rebellion in Scotland under the Earl of Mar.	1754	Birth of Playfair; died —.
	Spain at war with France, which is invaded. Assassination of Wallenstein.	1669	France begins war with Holland.	1711	Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels.		Treaty of Madrid, between England and Spain.
1635	Ship money levied in England. Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield. Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island. Death of Champlain.	1670	New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown. The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York.	1712	Landing of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22.	1755	The first theater in New York opened.
	The "Pulpit mania" prevails in Holland. University of Utrecht founded.	1671	North Carolina settled. De Courcelles governor in Canada. War with the Mohawks.	1713	Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent.	1756	Discovery of Pompeii.
1637	Claus play of Creation. Pequot Indian war in Connecticut. Gov. de Montmagny arrives in Canada. The Island of Montreal settled. Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money".	1672	Earthquake in Canada. First Russian vessel built.	1714	Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc.	1757	Paoli's Corsican revolt, 1819.
	Hobbes' Leviathan published. Birth of Newton; died 1727.	1673	Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London.	1715	Prussia and Sweden at war.	1758	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedie.
1638	Ferry settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.	1674	Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.	1716	Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.	1759	Birth of James Madison; died 1836.
	New Haven colony founded. First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.	1675	Canada granted to French West India Company.	1717	The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies.	1760	The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.
1639	Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad. Solemn League and Covenant between England and Scotland.	1676	Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne.	1718	New style of year introduced into England; Sept. 3 counted as Sept. 14.	1761	The Journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.
	Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.	1677	Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch.	1719	Great era of speculation.	1762	Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre.
1640	Pacification of Dunse. Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.	1678	First Russian vessel built.	1720	George Law's financial schemes.	1763	Charles III, King of Spain.
	First printing press in America. Birth of Racine; died 1699.	1679	First Russian vessel built.	1721	The village charter of Brooklyn first issued.	1764	Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone.
1641	John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal. Portuguese wine its independence. Beginning of the Long Parliament. First American book issued.	1680	Triple Alliance; England, Holland and Sweden united against France.	1722	The Septennial Bill passed in England.	1765	Peace between France and England in India.
	Earl of Stafford beheaded. Judgment against Hampden annulled. Ulster rebellion in Ireland; massacre of English.	1681	Treaty of Lisbon.	1723	New Orleans founded.	1766	Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Ville.
1642	Fort St. George built at Madras. Charles I, attempts to seize members in the House.	1682	Spain recognizes Portugal's independence.	1724	Belgrade abandoned by Turkey.	1767	Charles III, King of Spain.
	Civil war in England. Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.	1683	Russian ambassador sent to France and Spain.	1725	The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sardinia.	1768	Peace of Passavowitz.
1643	Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored.	1684	France and Sweden break the triple alliance, and declare war against Holland.	1726	Austria gains additional territory.	1769	Austria expels the Jesuits.
	Hobbs' Leviathan published. Birth of Newton; died 1727.	1685	First settlements of English in South Carolina.	1727	Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.	1770	Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece.
1644	First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.	1686	Champs Elysees, Paris, planted.	1728	Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.	1771	Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.
	Accession of Louis XIV, the Great, in France.	1687	Coude and Turenne overrun Holland.	1729	Ostend East India Company founded.	1772	Osmond Shah ascends the throne of India.
1645	Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazarin.	1688	Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.	1730	Mohammed Shah ascends the throne of India.	1773	Robinson Crusoe published.
	Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.	1689	William of Orange, stadholder.	1731	Sardinia is made a kingdom.	1774	Sardinia is made a kingdom.
1646	Covenant approved by Parliament. Tuross on the Rhine. Torricelli's Barometer.	1690	The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1732	Law's Mississippi South Sea Bubble, and other schemes, collapse.	1775	Widespread financial distress.
	Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.	1691	The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.	1733	Birth of Smotlett; died 1771.	1776	Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French Acadians taken from their homes.
1647	Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.	1692	Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.	1734	Birth of Foote, actor; died 1777.	1777	Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians.
	Charter granted to Rhode Island.	1693	Death of the poet John Milton.	1735	The Pragmatic Sanction settles the Imperial Crown of Germany on Maria Theresa.	1778	Niagara expedition fails.
1648	Indian massacre in Virginia. Self-denying ordinance, England.	1694	Discovery of the Mississippi.	1736	Death of the Duke of Marlborough.	1779	Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
	Birth of William Penn; died 1718.	1695	King Philip's war in New England.	1737	The Jesuits expelled from China.	1780	Birth of Dr. Hahnemann; died 1843.
1649	Archbishop Land beheaded, Jan. 10.	1696	Birth of Clarke; died 1729.	1738	Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.	1781	Birth of Mrs. Siddons, actress; died 1831.
	Battle of Naseby; June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.	1697	William of Orange marries Mary.	1739	Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.	1782	War declared between France and England.
1650	Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.	1698	"Paradise Lost" first published.	1740	Philip V., of Spain, abdicates, but resumes power upon the death of Louis, his son.	1783	Beginning of the Seven Years' War.
	Alexis, called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.	1699	Russia begins war with the Turks.	1741	"Wood's half-pence."	1784	Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.
1651	Royal Society of England founded.	1700	Peace of Nimeguen, France.	1742	Great excitement in Ireland.	1785	Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.
	Charles I, seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.	1701	England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."	1743	Modern History at Oxford University. Guy's Hospital founded.	1786	Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.
1652	Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.	1702	Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered.	1744	Death of Peter the Great.	1787	The French conquer Detroit.
	Battle of Philiphaugh; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.	1703	Expedition of La Salle.	1745	Catherine I becomes Empress of Russia.	1788	The conquest of India begun by Great Britain.
1653	Alexis, called the Father of his country, Czar of Russia.	1704	Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" published.	1746	Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, established.	1789	Admiral Byng executed, March 14.
	Royal Society of England founded.	1705	Birth of Bolingbroke; died 1751.	1747	Death of Peter the Great.	1790	Dowlah, Viceroy of Bengal, captures Calcutta after a heroic defense by Holwell.
1654	Charles I, seeks refuge in Scotland, and is surrendered to the Parliament.	1706	Habsburg Corpus Act passes parliament.	1748	Death of Peter the Great.	1791	The Black Hole tragedy, June 20.
	Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.	1707	Archbishop Sharp, murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.	1749	Death of Sir Isaac Newton.	1792	Fort William Henry, on Lake George, captured by Montcalm.
1655	Conversion of Indians in Canada to Christianity.	1708	East India Company begins trading in China.	1750	Death of Goldsmith; died 1774.	1793	Lord Clive's victories in India; takes Calcutta, January 2; Chander Nagore, March 23.
	Treaty of Westphalia.	1709	Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.	1751	Battle of Plassey, June 23, establishes English power in India.	1794	Battle of the Prague, May 6, victory of Frederick.
1656	Switzerland's independence acknowledged.	1710	Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded.	1752	Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.	1795	Frederick defeated in the battle of Kolin, May 18.
	Holland given up by Spain, becomes a republic.	1711	The Exclusion Bill, England.	1753	Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.	1796	Defeat of Prussians at Battle of Breslau.
1657	End of the thirty years' war between Catholics and Protestants.	1712	Origin of the Whig and Tory.	1754	Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.	1797	Austria concludes treaty with France for division of Prussia.
	Pomerania, and other territory, annexed to Prussia.	1713	Mahratta power begins in India.	1755	Victory of Frederick in the battles of Rosbach, Nov. 5, and Lissa, Dec. 5.	1798	Prussians defeated in the battles of Minden, Cunersdorf and Maxen.
1658	Civil wars of the Froude.	1714	La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.	1756	Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiers.	1799	The French drive back in India.
	Canadians at war with the Indians.	1715	De Frontenac recalled from Canada. Reign of Ivan and Peter I, the Great, in Russia.	1757	Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.	1800	England obtains much territory from Subadar, of Deccan.
1659	The House of Brandenburg acquire Halberstadt and Minden.	1716	Murder of La Salle, in Louisiana.	1758	Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804.	1801	Birth of J. W. Peale; died 1819.
	New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.	1717	The Cossacks subdued by Russia.	1759	Birth of P. Kemble, actor; died 1823.	1802	Birth of J. Canova, sculptor; died 1822.
1660	Trial and execution of Charles I.	1718	William Penn settles in Pennsylvania.	1760	Louisburg captured by the English, under Wolfe.	1803	Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward's Island captured.
	Massacre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell.	1719	Delaware granted to Penn.	1761	General Wolfe captures Fort Duquesne from the French.	1804	Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
1661	Confession of Faith.	1720	Charles I, becomes Emperor of Germany.	1762	Fort Frontenac capitulates to Bradstreet; Fort George built.	1805	Fort Frontenac captures to Bradstreet; Fort George built.
	Marcis of Montroue beheaded in Scotland, and died 1701.	1721	Joseph I, becomes Emperor of Germany.	1763	General Wolfe captures Fort Duquesne from the French.	1806	Prussians defeated at the Battle of Hochkirchen.
1662	Leopold I, made King of Hungary.	1722	Defeat of the French at Ramilles.	1764	The French seize Forts St. David and Ascut, India.	1807	The French seize Forts St. David and Ascut, India.
	Charles II, crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1.	1723	Battle of Turin.	1765	Ascut, India captured.	1808	Abercrombie defeated by Montcalm, at Ticonderoga.
1663	Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of Royalists.	1724	The French raise the siege and surrender Naples and Lombardy.	1766	Lord George captured by the British, July 23.	1809	Fort George built.
	Charles II, flees to France.	1725	Birth of Ben Franklin; died 1790.	1767	The French abandon Ticonderoga and Crown Point.	1810	Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
1664	"Barbones" Parliament.	1726	Union of England and Scotland as the Kingdom of Great Britain.	1768	Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe, Sept. 13.	1811	Death of the French and English commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1763 Pontiac's war; Indians capture English fortresses and massacre inhabitants.  
The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted.  
G. Granville, English Prime Minister.  
Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.  
1764 Murder of Ivan VI., by order of the Emperor.  
Indians sue for peace.  
End of Pontiac's war.  
British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports.  
The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.  
Office of Governor General created.  
Rohilkund army defeated.  
1775 Berar ceded to the East Indian Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.  
Pondicherry captured by the British.  
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.  
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.  
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.  
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.  
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadar of Oudh.  
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.  
Trincomalee lost by the British.  
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.  
French troops under Bussy arrive.  
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
Pitti's India bill passes Parliament.  
Return of Warren Hastings to England.  
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.  
Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.  
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.  
Declaratory Act passes Parliament.  
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19;  
Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.  
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.  
Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.  
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.  
Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.  
1790 Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.  
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.  
Pondicherry taken by the British.  
Warren Hastings acquitted.  
1793 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.  
1799 British take Seringapatam.  
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.  
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.  
Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.  
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.  
Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.  
Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.  
The British receive further concessions.  
Treaty of Bassac, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.  
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.  
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.  
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.  
Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.  
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.  
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deog, No. 13.  
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkund and other territory.  
Mutiny among Sepoys.  
1806 Lord Minto, Governor General.  
1808 War with Travancore.  
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.  
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.  
India trade thrown open to any British subject.  
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.  
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.  
Ahmednugur ceded to English.  
Defeat of Holkar at Mehdupore.  
Pindarie war.  
1818 End of Pindarie war; peace with Holkar.  
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.  
1819 Oudh becomes independent.  
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.  
1824 Burmese wars begin; British take Rangoon, May 5.  
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.  
1826 Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.  
Battle of Pagan Mew ends Burmese war.  
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmese pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.  
English take Bhurpore.  
1827 War with Turkey renewed.  
1828 War with Sweden.  
Treaty of Warsaw.  
1829 Second partition of Poland.  
Alliance with England.  
1830 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.  
The partition of Poland completed.  
1831 Death of Catherine the Great.  
1832 War with Persia.  
Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.  
1833 Suvarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.  
Russia forms an alliance with France.  
1834 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.  
He is assassinated.  
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.  
1835 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.  
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.  
1836 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.  
1837 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.  
1838 War with France.  
Napoleon invades Russia.  
Battle of Smolensk, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.  
Battle of Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.  
1839 Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.  
Retreat of the French.  
1840 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.  
Downfall of Napoleon.  
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.  
1841 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.  
1842 Alexander proclaimed King of Poland.  
The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.  
1843 Death of the Emperor Alexander.  
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.  
1844 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.  
War with Persia.  
1845 The Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1846 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.  
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.  
1847 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.  
1848 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.  
1849 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.  
1850 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.  
1851 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.  
1852 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.  
Massacre of missionaries in the interior.  
1853 Boxer uprising in China.  
Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1854 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-Hai, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.  
Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Yu-Yi, heir presumptive.  
1855 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.  
1856 Revolution, and general uprising.  
Republic of China proclaimed.  
1857 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

## Modern History.

From A. D. 1765 to the present time, by Countries.

## CHINA.

1793 Reception of the English Embassy at Peking.  
1812 Edict against Christianity because of Jesuits.  
1816 Failure of Lord Amber's Embassy.  
1822 Kingdom of Korea established.  
1834 Opium trade prohibited.  
1839 Opium seized, causing trouble with British.  
Chinese outrages in Canton.  
Hong Kong captured.  
Naval battles.  
1840 Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor.  
Canton and coast blockaded.  
War ends in a truce.  
1841 War renewed owing to China's bad faith.  
Victory of the British.  
Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000, repudiated by Emperor.  
1842 Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England, August 29.  
Hong Kong ceded to England.  
The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoofoo, Ningpo and Shanghai opened to British.  
China pays \$21,000,000.  
1843 Treaty ratified by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Tao-Kwang.  
Hong Kong charter issued, April 5.  
1850 Rebellion in Quang-Si successful.  
1853 Nankin and Shanghai taken by rebels.  
1856 Renewal of war owing to Chinese outrages on Europeans.  
Commodore Elliott, U. S. N., destroys Chinese fleet.  
1857 Blockade of Canton.  
1858 Capture of Canton by English and French.  
Treaty of Lord Elgin.  
Chinese pirates destroyed.  
1859 Commercial treaty with United States.  
English Envoy attacked by Chinese.  
1860 England and France at war with China.  
European allies victorious.  
Treaty of peace signed October 24.  
Surrender of Peking, Oct. 12.  
Ratification of treaty with Russia.  
China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.  
Former treaty ratified.  
1861 Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.  
Rebels defeated by French and English aid.  
1864 Suicide of Tien-wang, the rebel emperor.  
1865 Prince Kung becomes regent during minority of emperor.  
1866 Burlingame Embassy visit United States and sign treaty.  
1869 Burlingame, Chinese Embassy, received at Paris.  
1870 French consul and many priests massacred at Tien-tsin.  
1871 Chinese apologize and give indemnities.  
Marriage of Emperor.  
1873 Ki-Tsiang of age; becomes Emperor as Tung-chi, Jan. 22.  
1875 Death of the Emperor Tung-Chi, Jan. 22; accession of Tsai-Tien, born 1871, son of Prince Chan.  
First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woosung opened.  
1877 Terrible famine throughout the Empire.  
Edict forbidding opium smoking.  
1880 Serious troubles with Russia.  
1881 Treaty of peace concluded with Russia.  
1883 Sacking of European quarter in Canton.  
1884 Treaty of peace with France, May 11.  
The Imperial Government sanctions the introduction of railways, June 20.  
The Chinese Government declares war against France, Aug. 15.  
French destroy Kin-pai Forts at Foo-chow, Aug. 28.  
Repulse of the French at Tamsui.  
French admiral declares all the Formosa ports to be blockaded.  
Insurrection in Korea.  
Assassination of the King's son, Dec. 4.  
Bhamo, Korea, captured by the Chinese, Dec. 8.  
1885 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.  
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.  
1886 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.  
1888 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.  
1889 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.  
1891 Floods and famine in Northern Districts, April.  
1894-5 War with Japan and continued defeats of the Chinese armies and navies.  
1895 Peace concluded with Japan, China paying a large indemnity and relinquishing her claims on Corea.  
Massacre of missionaries in the interior.  
1896 Boxer uprising in China.  
Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1898 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-Hai, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.  
Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Yu-Yi, heir presumptive.  
1899 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.  
1900 Revolution, and general uprising.  
Republic of China proclaimed.  
1901 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

## INDIA.

1675 Nabob of Oudh becomes tributary to British.  
East India Company made receiver of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.  
1766 Treaty with Nizam of the Deccan.  
1767 Alliance of Nizam and Hyder Ali, who attack the British and are defeated at Vellore.  
1769 Hyder Ali, a Musselman adventurer, marches on Madras and compels English to form alliance.  
1770 Terrible famine in Bengal.  
1771 The Mahrattas enter Delhi.

1772 Warren Hastings becomes governor of Bengal.  
Office of Governor General created.  
Rohilkund army defeated.  
1775 Berar ceded to the East Indian Company; charges of bribery against Warren Hastings.  
Pondicherry captured by the British.  
1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali.  
Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic.  
1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali.  
Battle of Novo Porto, July 1.  
Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subadar of Oudh.  
1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English.  
Trincomalee lost by the British.  
Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib.  
French troops under Bussy arrive.  
1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
Pitti's India bill passes Parliament.  
Return of Warren Hastings to England.  
Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson.  
Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India.  
Reform of the Company's Civil Service.  
Declaratory Act passes Parliament.  
Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19;  
Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13.  
1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated.  
Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib.  
Treaty with Mahrattas concluded.  
Lord Cornwallis takes Bengalore.  
1790 Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikera, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense.  
1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib.  
Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years.  
Pondicherry taken by the British.  
Warren Hastings acquitted.  
1793 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General.  
1799 British take Seringapatam.  
Tippoo Saib killed, May 4.  
Restoration of the Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign.  
Rajah of Tanjore surrenders his power to the English.  
1800 Surrender of Surat to the British.  
Nizam cedes Mysore to the British.  
Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens.  
The British receive further concessions.  
Treaty of Bassac, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy.  
1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11.  
Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23.  
General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17.  
Treaty of Peace with Scindia, Dec. 30.  
1804 Holkar lays siege to Delhi.  
Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deog, No. 13.  
1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkund and other territory.  
Mutiny among Sepoys.  
1806 Lord Minto, Governor General.  
1808 War with Travancore.  
1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam.  
1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed.  
India trade thrown open to any British subject.  
1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General.  
1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved.  
Ahmednugur ceded to English.  
Defeat of Holkar at Mehdupore.  
Pindarie war.  
1818 End of Pindarie war; peace with Holkar.  
The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan.  
1819 Oudh becomes independent.  
1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General.  
1824 Burmese wars begin; British take Rangoon, May 5.  
1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1.  
1826 Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome.  
Battle of Pagan Mew ends Burmese war.  
Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmese pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory.  
English take Bhurpore.  
1827 War with Turkey renewed.  
1828 War with Sweden.  
Treaty of Warsaw.  
1829 Second partition of Poland.  
Alliance with England.  
1830 Final partition of Poland between Russia, Prussia and Austria.  
The partition of Poland completed.  
1831 Death of Catherine the Great.  
1832 War with Persia.  
Russia joins the alliance of England and Austria against France.  
1833 Suvarrow assists Austrians and checks the French in Italy.  
Russia forms an alliance with France.  
1834 Insanity of the Emperor Paul.  
He is assassinated.  
Alexander I. becomes emperor; he makes peace with England.  
1835 Russia joins the coalition against France, April.  
Battle of Austerlitz; Napoleon defeats the allies, Dec. 2.  
1836 Treaty of Tilsit; peace with France.  
1837 The Turks defeat the Russians near Silistria.  
1838 War with France.  
Napoleon invades Russia.  
Battle of Smolensk, Aug. 17; Russians defeated.  
Battle of Borodino, Sept. 7; Russians defeated.  
1839 Burning of Moscow by the Russians, Sept. 14.  
Retreat of the French.  
1840 Battle of Leipzig, and defeat of Napoleon.  
Downfall of Napoleon.  
The Emperor Alexander enters Paris, with the allies, in triumph.  
1841 The Emperor Alexander organizes the "Holy Alliance," between Russia, Austria and Prussia.  
1842 Alexander proclaimed King of Poland.  
The Grand Duke Constantine renounces his right to the throne.  
1843 Death of the Emperor Alexander.  
Insurrection of troops at Moscow.  
1844 The Emperor Nicholas crowned at Moscow.  
War with Persia.  
1845 The Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1846 Langson, in Cochin China, captured by the French, Feb. 12; evacuated March 28.  
Peace concluded with France, April 6; signed at Tien-tsin, June 9.  
1847 Admiralty Board created, Dec. 15.  
1848 Marriage of the Emperor, Feb. 25.  
1849 British Consulate at Ching-Kung-Foo wrecked, Feb. 6.  
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Massacre of missionaries in the interior.  
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Chinese government agrees to terms demanded by the powers.  
1854 Death of Kwang-Hsu, emperor, and Tsu-Hai, dowager empress, Nov. 14-15.  
Edict issued appointing Prince Chun to regency and his son, Yu-Yi, heir presumptive.  
1855 International opium conference held at Shanghai, February.  
1856 Revolution, and general uprising.  
Republic of China proclaimed.  
1857 Manchu dynasty abdicates.

1858 An Act for the better government of India received royal assent, Aug. 2.  
Government takes control of India from the East India Company, Sept. 1.  
Lord Canning made first Viceroy of India.  
1859 Thanksgiving day in India for peace restored.  
The Punjab is made a presidency.  
Pacification of Oude announced, Jan. 25.  
1860 Lord Elgin appointed Viceroy of India.  
Death of Lord Elgin.  
Sir John Lawrence made Viceroy.  
1861 Bengal visited by a severe famine.  
Earl of Mayo becomes Viceroy of India.  
1862 Railways between Calcutta and Bombay opened.  
1863 Assassination of Lord Mayo, Feb. 8.  
Lord Northbrook becomes Viceroy.  
Terrible famine throughout Bengal.  
1864 Tour of the Prince of Wales through India; arrives at Bombay, Nov. 8.  
Prince of Wales sails for home, March 13.  
Lord Lytton appointed Governor General.  
A terrible cyclone causes loss of 220,000 lives.  
Queen Victoria proclaimed in London, Empress of India, May 1.  
Great famine in India, continuing nearly a year.  
1867 Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India, at Delhi, and other great cities, Jan. 1.  
Massacres at Cabul.  
1868 Marquis of Ripon made Governor General of India.  
1869 Riot between Hindoo and Mohammedans in the presidency of Madras.  
1870 Kars surrendered to Russians.  
1871 International exhibition at Calcutta opened, Dec. 4.  
Death of Maj. Gen. Francis Mardall.  
1872 Death of Keshut Chunder Sen, head of the reformed theistic sect of Hindoos, Jan. 8.  
Formal installation of Mir Mahbub Ali, Nizam of Hyderabad, by Lord Ripon.  
The Calcutta exhibition closed, March 10.  
Terrible epidemic of small pox, at Madras, March 30.  
The liber bill passes the legislative council, Calcutta, Jan. 25.  
Earl of Dufferin nominated to the Vice-royalty of India, Sept. 10.  
Lord Reay appointed governor of Bombay, Dec. 18.  
1875 Indian Parcel Post inaugurated, July 7.  
Business expedition, from Calcutta, for Rangoon, Nov. 1.  
Hostilities against Burmese begun by Lieut. Gen. Prendergast, Nov. 16.  
King of Burma unconditionally surrenders, Nov. 30.  
India gives prompt aid to England during Afghan war.  
India renders assistance to England during Russian controversy.  
1877 Marcus of Lansdowne appointed Governor General, Dec. 11.  
1878 Massacre of native troops and English officers at Manir, March 27.  
Defeat of the Manirans by the English, May 5.  
1879 Mints closed as to free silver by order of the Indian Council.  
1880 Lord Curzon inaugurated Governor General, Jan. 9.  
1881 Great earthquake, April 4.  
1882 King George visited India, and received royal ovation.

1853 Army sent to Turkish frontier.  
Conference of the great powers.  
War declared by Turkey, Oct. 5.  
English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Nov. 9.  
1854 Allies enter the Black Sea.  
Battle of Cite, Jan. 6; Russians defeated.  
Ultimatum of France and England unanswered by Russia.  
Treaty between England, France and Turkey, March 12.  
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22.  
Siege of Silistria, May 17.  
Siege of Silistria raised, June 26.  
Capture of Bomarsund, Aug. 16.  
Russia evacuates the principalities.  
Battle of the Alma, Sept. 20; victory of the allies.  
Siege of Sebastopol begins, Oct. 17.  
Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25.  
Death of the Emperor Nicholas, March 2.  
Alexander II. Emperor.  
1855 Sortie of Malakoff tower, March 22.  
Russians evacuate Anapa, June 5.  
Kars invested, July 15.  
Capture of Malakoff tower by the French, Sept. 8.  
Death of Lord Raglan.  
The Russians evacuate Sebastopol and retire to their works on the north side of the harbor; destruction of the Russian fleet, Sept.  
Russian assault on Kars fails.  
Battle of the Ingour; defeat of Russians by Turks, Nov. 6.  
1856 Kars surrendered to Russians, Nov. 26.  
Council of war at Paris, Jan. 11.  
Amnesty granted to Poles, May 27; to political offenders, Sept. 7.  
Suspension of hostilities in the Crimea, Feb. 29.  
Treaty of peace at Paris, March 30.  
Close of the war.  
Crimea evacuated, July 9.  
Alexander II. crowned at Moscow, Sept. 2.  
1858 Partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains.  
Meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart and Weimar.  
1859 Russia ceases the warlike movements of the Germanic Confederation during the Franco-Italian war.  
Treaty with Great Britain.  
1860 Commercial treaty with China.  
Insurrection in Poland begins.  
1861 The Emperor issues a decree providing for the total emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire in two years; 23,000,000 serfs freed.  
Students' riots throughout the empire.  
1862 The insurrection in Poland becomes general; it is quelled with great severity.  
Trial by jury granted.  
Increased privileges granted to the Jews. Serfdom in the empire ended.  
War with Asiatic nations.  
1864 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.  
1865 Death of the Czarowitch Nicholas, at Nice, April 24.  
New province of Turkestan in Central Asia created.  
1866 Attempt by Karakosoff to assassinate the Czar, Sept. 15.  
Diplomatic quarrel with Rome.  
Marriage of Prince Alexander.  
1867 Russian America, Alaska, sold to the United States for \$7,000,000.  
Attempted assassination of the Czar, in Paris, by a Pole.  
1868 Amnesty granted for political offenses. Poland disappears from map of empire.  
1869 Socialistic conspiracies among Prussian students.  
1870 Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war declared.  
Gortchakoff repudiates treaty of 1856, as regards the Black Sea.  
1871 Conference of the powers, at London, abrogates the Black Sea clauses.  
Many socialists imprisoned throughout the empire.  
1873 Expedition against Khiva, which surrenders June 10.  
Visit of the Emperor of Germany to Russia.  
Visit of the Shah of Persia.  
New treaty with the Khan of Bohkara.  
Marriage of the Emperor's daughter to the Duke of Edinburgh.  
Visit of the Emperor to Germany and England.  
1875 The island of Saghalien ceded to Russia by Japan.  
Japan cedes the Kurile Isles to Russia.  
War with Kholand.  
Baltic provinces incorporated into the empire.  
1876 Russia encourages the insurgents in the Turkish provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.  
Capture of Khokan.  
Conquest of Khiva completed.  
Russia declares war against Turkey, April 24.  
Melikoff enters Armenia and seizes Bayazid, April 30.  
Russians defeated at Batoum, May 4.  
Melikoff storms Ardahan, May 17.  
Investigation of Kars, June 3.  
Passage of the Danube by the Grand Duke Nicholas, June 22-27.  
Capture of Trinovo, July 8.  
Plevna occupied, July 6; retaken by Turks, July 30; great defeat of Russians by Mukhtar Pasha.  
1877 The capture of Nicopolis by the Russians, July 15.  
The Russians occupy the Shipka Pass, July 19.  
Severe fighting in the Shipka Pass, July 19, Dec. 31.  
Russian attack on Plevna partly successful Sept. 7-11.  
Great Russian victory at Aladja Dagh.  
Capture of Kars by the Russians,

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1865	Suez Canal opened in part.	1885	Terrific fighting near Suakim, March 22. Death of Mahdi Mohammed Achmed, June 29. Revolution in Eastern Roumelia.	1848	Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia. The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June. War between Sardinia and Austria. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29. Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.	1871	Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. Death of Mazzini.	1833	Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
1866	Revolt in Candia.					1872	Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Severe inundations throughout the peninsula.	1834	Don Carlos claims the throne.
1867	Cretan Greeks revolt against the Turks.	1868	Meeting of Ambassadors, at Constantinople, on the Eastern crisis, Oct. 4.	1849	The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23. Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.	1873	Suppression of the convents at Rome. Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.	1836	The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
1868	The Khedive of Egypt, Viceroy, visits France and England.	1869	First through train from Paris to Constantinople, Aug. 3.	1850	Egyptian Dervish Army routed, Aug. 3. Turkish forces occupy Crete, Aug. 30.	1874	General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.	1837	Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
1869	Suez Canal inaugurated.	1870	Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.	1851	Turkish man-of-war <i>Ertogrol</i> founders at sea, 500 lives lost, Sept. 19.	1875	The government suppresses the Camorras.	1838	Beginning of the Carlist war.
1870	Sir Samuel Baker sent to suppress slave trade.	1871	Baker returns, after considerable success.	1852	Insurrection in Armenia, and great massacre of Christians at Sassoun.	1876	Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.	1839	Treaty of Carlists at battle of Bilbao.
1872	Baker returns, after considerable success.	1872	By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.	1853	Riot in Constantinople and massacre of Armenian Christians in that city. Great powers of Europe demand reforms from the Sultan and protection for his Christian subjects.	1877	Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.	1840	Dissolution of the government forces.
1873	By the Sultan's firman the Khedive of Egypt becomes independent in most points.	1873	Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.	1854	The Roman republic formed. Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.	1878	Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.	1841	Espartero becomes the real ruler of Spain.
1874	Circular letter to the Powers, protesting against treaties with Turkish tributaries.	1874	Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.	1855	The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.	1879	Espartero expels the Papal Nuncio.	1842	Espartero deposed by the Cortes. Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1875	Insurrection in Herzegovina and Bosnia. Boenians victorious at the battle of Gatschko.	1875	British government purchases Suez Canal stock.	1856	Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.	1880	Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 17.	1843	Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
1876	Unsuccessful Abyssinian expedition.	1876	British government purchases Suez Canal stock.	1857	Revolt in Milan subdued.	1881	Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.	1844	Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartero; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
1877	British government purchases Suez Canal stock.	1877	British government purchases Suez Canal stock.	1858	Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.	1882	Uprising against Espartero at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points. Bombardment of Seville, July 21. Defeat of Espartero.	1845	Don Carlos signs his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
1878	Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.	1878	Treaty of peace with Abyssinia, made by Col. Gordon.	1859	Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.	1883	Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretio. Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.	1846	Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
1879	Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.	1879	Turkey rejects proposals of the Great Powers.	1860	French espoused the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; Magenta, June 4; Magliano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians.	1884	Electoral Law passed.	1847	Marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d' Assis, Duke of Cadiz. Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France. Protest of England against these marriages.
1880	Midhat Pasha banished.	1880	Midhat Pasha banished.	1861	Revolt in Milan subdued.	1885	Death of Garibaldi, June 2.	1848	Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
1881	War with Russia declared.	1881	Hostilities with Montenegro.	1862	Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.	1886	Discovery of site of the celebrated Antrum, at Rome, Nov. 6.	1849	Espartero restored to power.
1882	Russians cross the Danube, June 23; Nicopolis surrendered to Russia; slight Turkish success in Armenia; Pleven abandoned, July 6; recaptured, July 28; terrific battles in the Shkoda Pass, August 21-23; Russians repelled at Pleven, Sept. 7-11; immense losses on both sides; relief of Pleven, Sept. 29, by Chefket Pasha; retreat of Turks, Sept. 24; removal of Mehmet Ali as Commander-in-chief; Suleiman Pasha appointed; Mukhtar Pasha gains Turkish victories in Armenia; total defeat of Mukhtar Pasha at battle of Aladja-Dagh, Oct. 15; Russians take Kars by storm, Nov. 18; surrender of Pleven, Dec. 10.	1882	Independence of Greece.	1863	Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.	1887	Death of Pius IX., Feb. 7.	1850	Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
1883	Confidence of Great Powers about Turkish affairs.	1883	Independence of Greece.	1864	Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.	1888	Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.	1851	Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
1884	Treaty of Berlin ratified, Aug. 3.	1884	Independence of Greece.	1865	Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.	1889	Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.	1852	Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1885	Great Britain, July 3, secures Cyprus.	1885	Independence of Greece.	1866	France espoused the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; Magenta, June 4; Magliano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians.	1890	Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretio.	1853	Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
1886	Final treaty with Russia signed, Feb. 8.	1886	Independence of Greece.	1867	French espoused the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance. The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27. The French army reaches Genoa, May 3. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30; Magenta, June 4; Magliano, June 8; Solferino, June 24. Total defeat of Austrians.	1891	Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9.	1854	Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
1887	Russia evacuate Turkey.	1887	Independence of Greece.	1868	Electoral Law passed.	1892	Electoral Law passed.	1855	Espartero organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.
1888	England demands reforms in Turkey.	1888	Independence of Greece.	1869	Death of Garibaldi, June 2.	1893	King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.	1856	The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
1889	Midhat Pasha resigns.	1889	Independence of Greece.	1870	King Humbert assassinated, July 20.	1894	Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.	1857	Death of Don Carlos.
1890	The Khedive deposed by the Sultan, June 26.	1890	Independence of Greece.	1871	Emmanuel III., King of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11.	1895	Insurrection at Valencia.	1858	Insurrection at Valencia.
1891	His son Tewfik succeeds him.	1891	Independence of Greece.	1872	Death of Pius X., Feb. 26.	1896	Espartero resigns.	1859	A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
1892	The Powers protest regarding delay in executing provisions of Berlin treaty.	1892	Independence of Greece.	1873	Hurricane near Mt. Vesuvius, Oct. 23; nearly 200 lives lost.	1897	Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.	1860	Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
1893	Great naval demonstration.	1893	Independence of Greece.	1874	War with Turkey.	1898	Disbandment of the national guard.	1861	Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
1894	Convention of Dulcigno, Nov. 26.	1894	Independence of Greece.	1875	Italian parliament votes annexation of Tripoli.	1899	Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.	1862	Birth of the prince royal.
1895	Confidence of the Powers at Constantinople.	1895	Independence of Greece.	1876	Attempt to assassinate Victor Emmanuel III.	1900	O'Donnell forced to resign.	1863	Narvaez made prime minister.
1896	Midhat Pasha, and others, tried for murder of Abdul-Aziz; and condemned to death; their sentence commuted to exile.	1896	Independence of Greece.	1877	Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.	1901	Birth of the prince royal.	1864	Birth of the prince royal.
1897	Decree of abolition of slavery in Egypt.	1897	Independence of Greece.	1878	Falkland Islands ceded to England.	1902	Spanish joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.	1865	Insurrection at Tetuan and Guadalupe.
1898	Powers regarding Egypt, but subsequently yields.	1898	Independence of Greece.	1879	War with Portugal resumed.	1903	Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.	1866	Treaty of peace signed, March 26.
1899	Remonstrates with England for intended bombardment of Alexandria.	1899	Independence of Greece.	1880	War with England renewed.	1904	O'Donnell resigns the premiership.	1867	Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen and make the Count de Montemolin king, as Charles VI.
1900	Turkey declines to send troops to Egypt, but, after the bombardment, consents.	1900	Independence of Greece.	1881	France cedes Balsarie Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.	1905	Ortega shot, April 19.	1868	Ortega proposed to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
1901	Arabi Pasha sentenced to banishment to Ceylon for life, Dec. 3.	1901	Independence of Greece.	1882	Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturna, Oct. 1.	1906	The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.	1869	The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
1902	Prayers offered in Mosques of Cairo for the Queen of England as the "Mirror of Justice," Dec. 18.	1902	Independence of Greece.	1883	Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."	1907	The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.	1870	Insurrection in St. Domingo.
1903	Arabi Pasha, Egyptian Minister of War, heads opposition to the Khedive.	1903	Independence of Greece.	1884	Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.	1908	Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.	1871	Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
1904	Alleged conspiracy against Arabi Pasha, Minister of War, leads to international complications.	1904	Independence of Greece.	1885	Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 7.	1909	Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.	1872	Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
1905	English and French fleets appear at Alexandria, May.	1905	Independence of Greece.	1886	Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Capri.	1910	O'Donnell resigns.	1873	Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Capri.
1906	On June 11, a riot breaks out in Alexandria, the natives killing 340 Europeans.	1906	Independence of Greece.	1887	The first Italian Parliament assembles Feb. 18.	1911	A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.	1874	Garibaldi resigns.
1907	The powers called upon to aid the Khedive.	1907	Independence of Greece.	1888	Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.	1912	Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.	1875	Garibaldi resigns.
1908	Arabi erects fortifications, and threatens to blow up the Suez Canal.	1908	Independence of Greece.	1889	The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.	1913	Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.	1876	Garibaldi resigns.
1909	Admiral Seymour takes command of English forces, and orders Arabi to cease fortifying; he refuses.	1909	Independence of Greece.	1890	The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.	1914	The Queen grants general amnesty.	1877	Garibaldi resigns.
1910	Bombardment of Alexandrian forts, July 12; they are destroyed by the English fleet.	1910	Independence of Greece.	1891	Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Jose Borges, in the interest of Francis II.	1915	Death of Narvaez.	1878	Garibaldi resigns.
1911	Arabi Pasha retreats into the country under cover of a flag of truce.	1911	Independence of Greece.	1892	Ratzafo forms a new ministry.	1916	Murillo becomes prime minister.	1879	Garibaldi resigns.
1912	The Khedive declares him a rebel.	1912	Independence of Greece.	1893	Naples declared in a state of siege.	1917	Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.	1880	Garibaldi resigns.
1913	Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at Alexandria, Aug. 15, with English troops.	1913	Independence of Greece.	1894	Ratzafo overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.	1918	Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.	1881	Garibaldi resigns.
1914	Ramleh fortified.	1914	Skirmish between Egyptians and the English.	1895	Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.	1919	Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olazaaga, Oct. 8.	1882	Garibaldi resigns.
1915	Joint fleet sails to Aboukir under sealed orders; then proceeds to Port Said; reaches Ismailia.	1915	He is made prisoner at Aspronente, by the Italian army.	1896	He is made prisoner at Aspronente, by the Italian army.	1920	Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 26.	1883	Garibaldi resigns.
1916	The English occupy the Suez Canal.	1916	Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.	1897	Garibaldi resigns.	1921	Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.	1884	Garibaldi resigns.
1917	Arabs attack the British at Kassassin, and are repulsed with heavy loss.	1917	Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.	1898	King Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.	1922	Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.	1885	Garibaldi resigns.
1918	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in which the whole Egyptian army is routed, Sept. 13.	1918	Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.	1899	The French defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.	1923	Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and Olazaaga, Oct. 8.	1886	Garibaldi resigns.
1919	Zagazig occupied.	1919	Bank of Italy established.	1900	Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots.	1			

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1875	King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9. Vittoria taken from Carlists, July 9.	1794	Danton and others guillotined, April 5. Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed. Robespierre becomes president, June. Fall of Robespierre, July 27.	1836	Louis Alibaud fires at the King, June 25; is guillotined, July 11. Death of Charles X., Nov. 6.	1859	The Empress declared Regent. The Emperor takes command of the army in Italy. Arrives at Genoa, May 12. Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Malegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24; the allied victorious in each. Armistice arranged, July 6.	1870	The Republic proclaimed in Paris, and the Provisional Government organized, Sept. 7.
1876	Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.	1795	Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28. Close of the Reign of Terror.	1837	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts an insurrection at Strasbourg, Oct. 30; is banished to America, Nov. 13. The ministers of Charles X. set at liberty and sent out of France. Meunier attempts to kill the King.	1860	Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, July 11. Preliminary peace effected, July 12.	1871	Paris invested by the Prussians, Sept. 19. Strasburg surrendered, Sept. 27. Metz and French army, under Bazaine, surrender, Oct. 27. Defeat of the French army of the North, Dec. 23.
1877	Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.	1796	The Dauphin (Louis XVII.) dies in prison. Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.	1838	Death of Tallyrand, May 14.	1861	Peace conference meets at Zurich, for arrangement of treaty between France and Sardinia and Austria. Peace signed, Nov. 12.	1872	Rocroy capitulates, Jan. 6. Alençon surrendered, Jan. 17. Paris bombarded by the Prussians. King William of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, Jan. 18.
1877	Don Carlos flees to France. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid.	1797	The Directory established Nov. 1. Bonaparte wins the victories of Monte-negro, April 12; Mondovi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Atteckirchen, June 1. Radetzky, July 5, in Italy. The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed. Pichegru's conspiracy fails. Return of Napoleon into Paris. Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.	1839	Instructions in Paris.	1862	France adopts a free trade policy. Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 23.	1873	The armistice and peace signed, Feb. 27. France agrees to give up Alsace a fifth of Lorraine, with Metz and Thionville, and to pay five milliards of francs. Meeting of the Assembly at Bordeaux. Formation of a provisional government. Prussians enter France, March 1. Peace with Germany. Revolt of the Commune, March 18. The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
1878	Treaty with the United States.	1798	Battle of the Pyramid, July 13-21. Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.	1840	M. Thiers becomes Prime Minister. Prince Louis Napoleon, General Montholon, and others, attempt an insurrection at Bourgogne, Aug. 6.	1863	Annexion of Savoy and Nice to France. Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.	1874	Thiers elected President of the Third Republic. The second siege and capture of Paris, March 28.
1878	General amnesty to Carlists. Queen Isabella visits Spain.	1799	Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.	1841	The Duke of Orleans, the heir to the throne, dies from the effect of a fall, July 13.	1864	The principality of Monaco purchased for 4,000,000 francs by France. Troubles with the church about the Roman question.	1875	Reorganization of the government in France. A large part of the war indemnity paid. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.
1878	Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Due de Montpensier, Jan. 23.	1800	Battle of Marengo, June 14. Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Attempt to kill the Council by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.	1842	Commercial treaty with England signed Jan. 15.	1865	Commercial treaty with Belgium ratified. Neutralité declared in the American conflict. France recognizes the kingdom of Italy, June 24.	1876	Commercial treaty with Belgium signed Jan. 15.
1878	Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26. Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.	1801	Treaty with Germany. The Rhine made the French boundary. Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.	1843	Queen Victoria, of England, visits the royal family at the Chateau d'Eu. Extratition treaty with England.	1866	Meeting of the Emperor with the German sovereigns at Baden, June 15-17. Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Savoy, Corsica, and Algiers. The public levying of Peter's pence forbidden, and restrictions placed upon the issuing of pastoral letters. Napoleon makes concessions to the Chambers in favor of freedom of speech. The Pope advised by the Emperor to give up his temporal possessions.	1877	Commercial treaty with Belgium signed Jan. 15.
1879	Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.	1802	Defeat of the French at Aboukir, March 8.	1844	Lecompte attempts to assassinate the king at Fontainebleau, April 16.	1867	Commercial treaty with Italy signed with the church about the Roman question.	1878	Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.
1879	Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.	1803	Peace with England signed at Amiens, March 27.	1845	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.	1868	Sardinian Boundary treaty, March 7.	1879	Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 11. Hervara becomes Prime Minister.
1879	Attempted assassination of the king and queen, Dec. 30.	1804	Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.	1846	Joseph Henri attempts to kill the king, July 29.	1869	The government issues a circular forbidding priests to meddle in politics, April 11.	1880	Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.
1880	Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.	1805	England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.	1847	Jerome Bonaparte returns to France after an exile of thirty-two years. Death of the ex-Empress Marie Louise. Surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French.	1870	Commercial treaty with France signed Jan. 23.		
1880	Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.	1806	Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 13.	1848	"Reform banquet" prohibited. Revolution of February 22, and barricade of the streets of Paris. Flight and abdication of the King, Feb. 21. The second republic proclaimed, Feb. 26.	1871	Commercial treaty with France signed Jan. 23.		
1881	Expulsion of Don Carlos from France, July 17.	1807	Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.	1849	Severe fighting in Paris, June 23 to 26; 16,000 persons killed, including the Archbishop of Paris.	1872	Reorganization of the government in France. A large part of the war indemnity paid. Death of the Duke de Persigny, Jan. 12.		
1882	Franco-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.	1808	Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.	1850	Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.	1873	Commercial treaty with Belgium signed Jan. 15.		
1882	Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.	1809	Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.	1851	Napoleon elected to the National Assembly, Sept. 26.	1874	Execution of communists. Escape of General Bazaine, Aug. 11.		
1883	Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.	1810	Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.	1852	Outbreak of the Red Republicans in Paris, June 23.	1875	Payment of the German debt, September. The legislative body reorganized, and two Chambers created.		
1883	Marriage of Infanta della Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2.	1811	Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.	1853	Achille Fould made minister of finance. The Mexican expedition begun. The French conquer the province of Bienho, in Annam.	1876	Passage of a bill for the construction of a tunnel under the English channel.		
1883	King Alfonso visits Frankfort to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.	1812	Treaty of peace signed, July 7.	1854	Six provinces in Cochinchina conquered and ceded to France.	1877	Meeting of the new Chambers, March 7.		
1884	King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.	1813	New nobility of France created. The beginning of the Peninsular war.	1855	The British and Spanish forces withdraw from the Mexican expedition.	1878	Amnesty for communists.		
1884	Resignation of Spanish ministry, Oct. 20.	1814	Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.	1856	War declared against Mexico. Peace effected with Annam.	1879	Payment of the German debt, September.		
1884	Severe earthquakes in Spain; over 1,000 lives lost, Dec. 25-28.	1815	Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Victory at Wagram.	1857	New commercial treaty with Prussia, Aug. 2.	1880	Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.		
1885	Resignation of the ministry, in consequence of the determination of the king to visit cholera-stricken districts, June 20.	1816	Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May. Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 14.	1858	Commercial treaty with Italy signed.	1881	Resignation of President MacMahon, Jan. 2.		
1885	Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.	1817	Divorce of the Empress Josephine, Dec. 15.	1859	Great distress in the manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in the United States.	1882	Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 30.		
1885	Terrible ravages of cholera in Valencia and other points. Spain greatly excited over the occupation of the Caroline Islands by Germany. Announcement that of 223,546 persons attacked by cholera 82,619 had died, Aug. 31.	1818	Napoleon marries Marie Louise of Austria, April 1.	1860	Commercial treaty with Italy signed.	1883	Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, Jan. 30.		
1886	Alfonso XIII. King, with Maria Christina Regent, May 17.	1819	Union of Holland with France.	1861	Commercial treaty with Switzerland.	1884	Freycinet forms new ministry, to succeed Waddington's, Dec. 21.		
1886	Reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, May.	1820	Birth of the King of Rome, afterward Napoleon II.	1862	Convention with Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome, Sept. 15.	1885	Rejection of educational bills of M. Ferry, March 9.		
1887	Riotous demonstrations of Republicans suppressed by the police.	1821	War declared with Russia.	1863	Establishment of the Mexican empire, with Maximilian, of Austria, as Emperor.	1886	Jesuit and other orders, dissolved by national decree.		
1887	Cargo of dynamite explodes at Santander, killing and wounding several hundreds of people.	1822	Great victory of the French at Borodino, Sept. 7.	1864	Death of Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff.	1887	General amnesty bill passed, July 3.		
1887	Cuban patriots rise again in arms to free their native land. Marshal Campos sent with a large army to suppress the insurrection.	1823	Disastrous retreat of the French from Moscow, October.	1865	The clergy prohibited from reading the Pope's Encyclical in the churches.	1888	New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.		
1888	War with United States; Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay, May 1, by Commodore Dewey's fleet.	1824	The Concordat with the Pope.	1866	Treaty with Sweden signed.	1889	Elections favorable to the government. \$200,000,000 loan taken up three times over.		
1888	Cervera's Spanish fleet destroyed off Santiago de Cuba, July 3.	1825	Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia against Napoleon, March 16.	1867	The plan of Minister Duruy, for compulsory education, rejected by the Assembly.	1890	France invades Tunis, and treaty with Bey signed, May 12, by which the public gains virtual suzerainty.		
1889	Peace treaty with U. S. ratified, Feb. 6.	1826	Battle of Leipzig.	1868	Ratification by Senate, May 23.	1891	Rejection of sentin de liste, May 9.		
1890	King Alfonso married.	1827	Napoleon defeated, Oct. 16-18.	1869	Great excitement produced in Italy.	1892	Gambetta premier on resignation of Ferry's cabinet.		
1890	Heir to throne born.	1828	The Allies invade France from the Rhine; the English from Spain, under Wellington, Oct. 7.	1870	Gambetta enthusiastically received at Calais, May 26.	1893	Resignation of Gambetta's ministry, July 29.		
1890	June 11 the government issued an imperial decree of ecclesiastical reform placing all religions on practically equal footing.	1829	Surrender of Paris to the Allies, March 30.	1871	Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.	1894	Rejection of vote of credit to protect Suez Canal.		
1891	FRANCE.	1830	Abdication of Napoleon I. in favor of his son, Napoleon II., April 5.	1872	Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.	1895	Disastrous floods in France, Aug. 6.		
1891	The Second Assembly of Notables.	1831	Napoleon goes to the Island of Elba, May 3.	1873	Ducruet succeeds in forming a new ministry, Ang. 7.	1896	Death of Louis Blanc, aged 71, Dec. 6.		
1891	Reappointment of Necker.	1832	Louis XVIII. enters Paris, May 3.	1874	Death of Leon Gambetta, aged 42, Dec. 24.	1897	Death of Gustave Dore, aged 50, Jan. 23.		
1891	Meeting of the States General, May 5.	1833	The Bourbon dynasty restored.	1875	General amnesty bill passed, July 3.	1898	Passage of the expulsion bill, Feb. 1.		
1891	The Deputies of the Tiers Etat organize themselves as the National Assembly, June 17.	1834	The Constitutional Charter established, June 4-10.	1876	New ministry formed by Jules Ferry, Sept. 20.	1899	Jules Ferry forms a new ministry, Feb. 21.		
1892	Destitution of the Bastille, July 14.	1835	Napoleon leaves Elba and lands at Cannes, March 1, and proceeds to Paris, where he is joined by all the army. Louis XVIII. leaves Paris; restoration of the empire.	1877	Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.	1900	Commencement of hostilities with Madagascar; bombardment of Majunga, May 16; bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar, June 13.		
1892	The beginning of the French revolution. The king and queen compelled by a mob at Versailles, to go to Paris, Oct. 6.	1836	The Allies form a league for his destruction, March 25.	1878	Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.	1901	Blockade of Tonquin by French fleet, September.		
1892	The National Assembly meets at Paris, Oct. 9.	1837	Napoleon abolishes the slave trade, March 29.	1879	Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30.	1902	Apology offered by President Grevy to King Alfonso, Sept. 30.		
1892	The National Assembly changes the royal title to "King of the French," Oct. 16.	1838	Leaves Paris for the army, June 12.	1880	Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.	1903	Gen. Thibaudin resigns office of Minister of War, Oct. 5.		
1892	Clerical property confiscated.	1839	He invades Belgium, June 15.	1881	Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.	1904	Treaty between France and China signed, May 11.		
1892	The division of France into 83 departments, Dec. 22.	1840	Final overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, June 18.	1882	France commences hostilities by bombardment and capture of Kelung, Aug. 6.	1905	France gives Siam an ultimatum, which was accepted, June 29.		
1893	King Louis accepts the work of the revolution, Feb. 4.	1841	Napoleon reaches Paris, June 20.	1883	Arrest of Prince Napoleon charged with sedition, Jan. 16; released, Feb. 9.	1906	Marshal MacMahon, ex-president, died, Oct. 17.		
1893	Titles of honor and hereditary nobility abolished.	1842	Abdicates in favor of his son, June 22.	1884	Resignation of the Ducruet ministry.	1907	President Sadi Carnot elected President, Dec. 3.		
1893	Confederation of the Champs de Mars; the king takes the oath to the constitution, July 14.	1843	He reaches Rochefort, where he intends to embark for America, July 3.	1885	M. Faillieres Prime Minister, Jan. 29.	1908	Remains of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial removed to Farmsborough.		
1893	Flight of the king and queen from Paris, June 20.	1844	Entry of Louis XVIII. into Paris, July 3.	1886	Centennial of French revolution celebrated, May 5.	1909	Panama Canal frauds exposed, many prominent men imprisoned.		
1893	Imprisonment of the king and queen in the Tuilleries; they are arrested at Varennes, June 21.	1845</td							

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1910 French steamer "General Chanzy" wrecked, 156 persons drowned. The Seine river flood at Paris; damage estimated at over \$200,000,000.  
 1912 French senate adopted military aviation program to cost \$5,000,000 a year.  
 1914 War declared against Germany, Aug. 4.  
 1914 War declared against Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1772 Austria acquires Galicia, and other provinces, from Poland.  
 1785 Vassalage abolished in Hungary.  
 1793 The Austrians victorious at the battles of Neerwinden and Quesnoy.  
 1795 The Austrians defeated at the battle of Leano.  
 1796 Disastrous defeat sustained against Bonaparte at Montenotte, Lodi, Badstadt, Rosendo, and elsewhere.  
 1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.  
 The Emperor surrenders Lombardy to Napoleon, and obtains Venice.  
 Additional defeats at Zurich and Bergen.  
 Defeat of Austrians by the French at the battles of Engen, May 3; Montebello, June 9; Marengo, June 14; Hochstadt, June 19; Hohenlinden, Dec. 3; and Mincio, —.  
 1801 Treaty of Luneville; loss of more Austrian territory.  
 1804 Francis II., of Germany becomes Francis I. of Austria.  
 1805 War with France declared by Francis. General Ney defeats Austrians at Elchingen and Ulm.  
 Capture of Vienna by Napoleon.  
 Battle of Austerlitz.  
 Complete defeat of Austrians and Russians.

1805 Treaty of Presburg.  
 Austria surrenders the Tyrol and Venice. The French evacuate Vienna.  
 The Germanic Confederation dissolved.  
 The Austrian King abdicates.  
 1809 Battle of Aehensberg; defeat of Austrians. Second capture of Vienna, by the French; the city restored Oct. 24.  
 1810 Marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louise, daughter of Francis II., to Napoleon I., April 1.  
 1814 Downfall of Napoleon.  
 Congress of sovereigns at Vienna.  
 Treaty of Vienna.  
 Austria regains her Italian provinces, with additions.  
 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom established.  
 Hungarian Diet assembles.  
 Death of Francis I.; Ferdinand I. succeeds him.

1838 Treaty of commerce with England. Ferdinand I. crowned Emperor at Milan.  
 Insurrection at Vienna.  
 Flight of Prince Metternich, March 13.  
 Insurrections in Italy, which are crushed. Another insurrection at Vienna.  
 The Emperor flees to Innspruck, May 15-17.  
 The Archduke John appointed Vicar-General of the Empire, May 29.  
 A Constitutional Assembly meets at Vienna, July 22.  
 Third insurrection in Vienna.  
 Count Latour murdered, Oct. 6.  
 War with Sardinia.  
 Revolution in Hungary.  
 Imperial troops capture Raab and defeat Hungarians at Szikszo and Mohr.  
 The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph. Sardinia forced to make peace.  
 Constitution granted.  
 Hungary declares independence, April 14. Kosuth proclaimed Governor.  
 Total defeat of Hungarians at Szegeden. The revolution in Hungary suppressed, after a severe struggle.  
 Count Bathany executed.  
 Convention of Olmutz.

1851 The Emperor revokes the Constitution of 1849.  
 1852 Trial by jury abolished in the Empire.  
 1853 Libenyi attempts to assassinate the Emperor.  
 Commercial treaty with Prussia.

1854 The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities.  
 1856 Amnesty granted to the Hungarian political offenders of 1848, '49, by the Emperor.  
 1857 Quarrel with Sardinia, and diplomatic relations suspended.

The Danubian provinces evacuated.  
 Visit of the Emperor and Empress to Hungary.

1859 War with France and Sardinia. Austrians cross the Ticino and enter Piedmont.  
 Austrians defeated at Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31.  
 Napoleon III. declares war with Austria, May 31.

Battles of Magenta, June 4; Melegnano, June 8, and Solferino, June 24, in all of which Austria suffered defeat.  
 Death of Prince Metternich.  
 Armistice between the Austrians and the allies agreed upon, July 6.

Meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria, July 11.  
 Peace of Villa Franca, July 12.  
 Austria surrenders Lombardy to Sardinia. Further troubles in Hungary; fears of a revolution.

The Emperor grants increased privileges to the Protestants.  
 Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10; permanent peace with France and Sardinia.  
 1860 The Emperor removes the disabilities of the Jews.

The meeting of the Reichsrath, the great imperial council or diet, May 31. Austria protests against the annexation of the Italian duchies by the King of Sardinia.  
 The liberty of the press further retained; renewed troubles in Hungary.

The Reichsrath granted legislative powers, the control of the finances, etc.  
 1861 Amnesty granted for political offenses in Hungary, Croatia, etc.  
 Great disaffection throughout the Empire caused by the reactionary policy of the court.

The new Constitution for the Austrian monarchy published.  
 Civil and political rights granted to Protestants throughout the Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.

1861 No deputies present from Hungary, Croatia, Transylvania, Venice, or Istria, at meeting of the Reichsrath, April 29. The Hungarians demand the restoration of the Constitution of 1848.  
 The new liberal Constitution for the empire fails to satisfy Hungary.  
 Military levy taxes in Hungary.

Entire independence refused Hungary by the Emperor, July 21.  
 The Diet of Hungary protests, Aug. 20, and is dissolved, Aug. 21.

The magistrates at Pesth resign.  
 Military government established in Hungary, in December.

1862 Amnesty granted to Hungarian revolutionists.  
 Cessation of prosecutions, Nov. 19.

Ministry of Marine created.

1862 The principle ministerial responsibility adopted in the imperial government. Great reduction of the army.  
 A personal liberty (a kind of habeas corpus) bill passed.  
 1863 Serious inundations throughout the empire.  
 Unsuccessful insurrection in Poland. Transylvania accepts the constitution and sends deputies to the Reichsrath.  
 German sovereigns meet at Frankfurt. Federal Constitution reformed.

1864 Galicia and Cracow declared in a state of siege.  
 War with Denmark, about Schleswig-Holstein; meeting of the Emperor with King of Prussia, June 22; peace with Denmark, Oct. 30.

Austria supports the German Confederation in the dispute respecting the duchies.

1865 Great financial difficulties in the empire; reforms resolved upon.  
 Concessions made to Hungary, and a more liberal manner of governing the empire introduced.

Convention of Gastein with Prussia for the disposal of the Danish duchies.

Austria receives the temporary government of Holstein, and the promise of 2,500,000 Danish dollars from Prussia. Rescript of the Emperor suppressing the Constitution for the purpose of granting independence to Hungary.

The Emperor visits Pesth, Hungary.  
 1866 Quarrel with Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt on the Holstein question.

Nassau and Frankfurt allied with Austria.  
 The German-Italian war between Austria enters Silesia.

The Italians defeated by the Archduke Albrecht, June 24, at battle of Custava. The Prussians occupy Saxony and invade Bohemia.

Defeat of the Austrians at battle of Nachos, June 27.

Battle of Skalitz; decisive defeat of the Austrian army, under Benedek, at Sadowa, July 3.

Venetia ceded to France, July 4, and intervention requested.  
 Great victory by the Austrian fleet over the Italian fleet, at Lissa, July 20.

An armistice agreed upon between Austria and Prussia, July 22; peace of Nicholsburg, Aug. 30.

Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and Frankfurt gained by Prussia.  
 Austria retires from the German Confederation.

Baron von Beust made prime minister. The Emperor makes great concessions to Galicia.

1867 A new and very liberal Constitution for the empire adopted.  
 Hungary constituted an independent kingdom.

Andrassy elected President of Hungarian Diet.  
 The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pest, June 8.

1868 The clergy of the Roman Catholic church made amenable to the civil law.  
 Civil marriage authorized.  
 The State assumes the control of secular education.

1869 Serious outbreaks in Dalmatia against conscription.

1870 The Concordat repealed.  
 Neutrality declared in the Franco-Prussian war.

Bitter contest between national and federal parties.

1871 Further reforms in the government instituted.  
 Measures adopted looking to the representation of all the nationalities embraced in the empire.

Austria recognizes new German Confederation.  
 Old Catholic movement at Vienna.

Rivalry between Slavonian conservatives and German constitutionalists; overthrow of Beust.

Andrassy appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1872 Change in the Electoral Law.  
 Meeting of the Emperors at Berlin.

1873 Visit of the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy to Vienna.  
 International Exhibition at Vienna, opened May 1.

The federalists defeated in the elections.  
 Reform in the empire.

1874 Visit of the Emperor to Russia.  
 Ecclesiastical laws of Austria condemned by the Pope.

Death of Ferdinand —, ex-Emperor.  
 Visit of the Emperor to Italy.

Great financial crisis.  
 Change in the bed of the Danube.

1876 New marriage law proclaimed.  
 Austria takes a leading part in the eastern question.

Neutralty declared in Servian war.

1877 Austria remains neutral in the Turkish war.

1878 Andrassy represents Austria in the Berlin Conference.

Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and war with the former.

1879 Resignation of Count Andrassy.

The Archduke Rudolph marries the Princess Stephanie, Belgium.

1880 Raab, Hungary, inundated by the rising of the Danube; many lives lost, Jan. 9.

1884 Burning of the Stadt Theatre, Vienna, May 16.

1885 Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar of Russia at Kremsier, Aug. 25.

Meeting of the Emperor with the Emperor of Germany at Gastein, Aug. 6.

1889 Crown Prince suicides, Jan. 30.

Emperor Francis Joseph visits Berlin, Aug. 12.

1890 The Rothschilds protest against the persecution of the Jews May 11.

1891 Austro-German new commercial treaty, April 2.

1904 Member of Hungarian House wrecked in riot, Dec. 13.

1898 Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10.

1908 Annexion of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, October.

1909 Threatened war with Servia, averted after war preparations had been made.

1914 War declared against Servia, July 23; against Russia, Aug. 6; Japan, Aug. 29.

## SCANDINAVIA.

Most of Norway was united under Harald Haarfager about the end of the ninth century.

1865 Albert of Mecklenburg became king of Sweden.

1885 Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, become Queen of Denmark. This great princess died in 1412.

1887 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.

1407 By the Treaty of Colmar, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.

Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.

1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.

1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.

1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.

1611 Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1632.

1614 Charles XII. became king of Sweden. After engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.

1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethrown.

1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.

1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.

1811 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants are still seated.

1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Laurenberg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.

1872 Christian IX., crowned king of Denmark. Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

1893 Viking ship built at Christiansa, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiansa, June 24.

1906 Frederick VIII. succeeded to the throne of Denmark, Jan. 29.

1911 Discovery of South Pole by Capt. Roald Amundsen.

1912 Frederick VIII. died; and Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, at Copenhagen.

## GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.

1766 Lorraine ceded to France.

1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.

1770 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.

1788 War with Turkey.

1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.

1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria crowned King and Queen of Hungary, at Pest, June 8.

1801 Prussia seizes Dantzig and acquire Posen.

1802 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.

1803 War with France.

1804 Accession of Frederick William III. of Prussia.

1805 Prussia seize Hanover.

Treaty of Luneville; Germany loses the Netherlands, the Italian states and territories west of the Rhine.

1806 France renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1866	Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria. Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia. Hanover annexed to Prussia.	1811 Birth of William M. Thackeray; died 1863. 1812 English storm Ciudad, Redigo and Badajos. Lord Liverpool Premier. Assassination of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, by Bellingham in the House. Beginning of the second war with the United States, June 18. Birth of Charles Dickens; died 1870. Birth of Robert Browning. Peace with France. Birth of Charles Read. Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 14. France renews war with the allies. Battle of Waterloo, and final overthrow of Napoleon I., June 18. Peace with France. Insurrection in Tipperary, Ireland. Princess Charlotte marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.	1858 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1. England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war. Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill. Organization of volunteer forces. Palmerston-Russell ministry formed June 18. Lord Palmerston resigns and returns. Lord Stanley Secretary for India. Commercial treaty with France. Peace effected with China, Oct. 24. The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada. Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer, by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28. Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, Dec. 14. The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war. Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. 1862 Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. 1863 Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, March 10. 1864 Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question. First railroad in England. Thames tunnel commenced. Birth of Wilkie Collins. 1827 Lord Canning Prime Minister. Lord Palmerston Foreign Secretary. 1828 Battle of Navarino. The allies defeat the Turkish and Egyptian fleets. 1829 Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 13. Great riots in London. Death of George IV. William IV. mounts the throne, June 26. Minister of the Duke of Wellington. Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. 1831 The new London bridge opened. The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7. Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29. Earl Grey's ministry. 1832 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1. Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2. Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7. 1834 Slavery ceases in the colonies. Trade union and repeal riots. Lord Melbourne's ministry. 1835 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9. Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister. 1837 Death of William IV. Victoria succeeds to the throne, June 20. Hanover separated from Great Britain. Queen Victoria crowned, June 28. Irish Poor Law bill passed, July 31. Viscount Melbourne's ministry. 1839 England at war with China. Assassination of Lord Northbury in Ireland. 1840 Penny postage inaugurated. The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10. Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10. 1841 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10. Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 20; a second attempt by Bean, June 3. Income tax established, August. Peace with China, December. 1843 Queen Victoria visits France. 1844 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England. Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition; his conviction, fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, September. 1845 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff. Great famine in Ireland. Puseyite or Tractarian controversy. Anti-corn law agitation. Great railroad specifications. Great railroad panic. 1846 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26. Great commercial panic. Food riots in Tipperary. Russell forms new ministry. Death of O'Connell, May 15. \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers. Chartist demonstrations in London. Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, Meagher, and others, suppressed, and their leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9. Cholera in Ireland. 1848 Supplemental treaty with the United States concerning Alabama claims, Feb. 3. A national thanksgiving for recovery of the Prince of Wales, Feb. 27. O'Connor threatens the Queen, Feb. 29. Settlement of the Alabama claims, Sept. 14. Scotch educational bill. Commercial treaty with France, Nov. 5. Serious riots in Belfast. 1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge. Pete assaults the Queen. 1851 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1. First gold arrives from Australia. Death of Wellington, Sept. 14. Great riots in Belfast. Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister. 1852 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22. Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5. 1854 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12. War declared against Russia, March 28. Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10. Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims. 1855 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2. Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister. Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England. The Queen and Prince Albert visit France. 1856 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19. War with China (q. v.). England at war with Persia, Oct. 25. Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25. English take Bushire, Dec. 10. Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India). Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored. Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25. Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26. Jewish disabilities removed, July 23. The Conspiracy and Volunteer bills passed. 1858 The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.	1878 Several changes in the ministry. Earl of Leitrim shot in Ireland. Beaconsfield and Salisbury represent England in the Berlin Conference. Great commercial depression in England. British Afghanistan war. General Roberts' victory at Plevna Pass, Dec. 2. Jellalabad occupied by the British, Dec. 20. 1879 Yakob Khan recognized as Ameer of Afghan, May 9; retirement of British troops; treaty of peace signed, May 30; British residents at Cabul massacred, Sept. 3; Gen. Roberts reaches Cabul, Sept. 28; abdication of Yakob Khan, Oct. 19; British defeat Afghan at Sherpur, Dec. 23. Zulu, South Africa, war; British troops enter Zululand, Jan. 12; massacre of Isandula, Jan. 22. Victory at Kambula, March 29; Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Emperor Napoleon III., killed by Zulus, June 1; Sir Garnet Wolseley takes command, June 23; battle of Ulundi, total defeat of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, July 4; capture of Cetewayo, Aug. 28. Great distress and famine in Ireland. Parnell visits the United States in behalf of the Land League. Anti-rent agitation in Ireland. Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burnes, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected. Lord Montmoris shot, Sept. 25. Agitation "Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent. 1880 Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bridgeman excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakob Khan routes the Ameer and enters Candahar. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 18. Land League declared illegal, Oct. 20. Yakob Khan defeated by the Ameer, Sept. 22. Agrarian outrages in Ireland. 1881 Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2. State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Helena of Waldeck, April 27. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6. Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 12. John Bright resigns, July 15, as a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy. The "Cloture" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13. Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13. Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14. Arraignment of Rent bill passed. Married woman's property assessed. Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6. War in Egypt (q. v.). 1882 The assassin of Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish identified, Feb. 10. Opening of the Royal College of Music, May 1. The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General of Canada. New Parcel Post first in operation, Aug. 1. Annexation of territory on African west coast proclaimed, Aug. 23. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British residents, Oct. 6. Sir J. H. Glover appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Dec. 19. 1883 New Patents Act goes into operation, Jan. 1. Departure of Gen. Gordon for Egypt, Jan. 18. The Queen visits Darmstadt, April 16. Death of Prince Roland, Duke of Albany, March 28, aged 29. Monster reform demonstration in London, July 21. Jubilee of the abolition of Slavery celebrated in London, Aug. 1. Serious anti-Salvation riots, at Worthing, Aug. 17. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the Vice-Royalty of India, Sept. 10. Greenwich adopted as the universal prime meridian, Oct. 13. Portuguese fire upon the British ship Tyburnia, at Madeira, Dec. 3. Anti-Mormon riot in Sheffield, Dec. 7. Attempt to blow up London Bridge, Dec. 13. Lord Rea appointed Governor of Bombay, Dec. 13. 1884 Attempt to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and Tower of London, Jan. 24. The fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, Jan. 26. Opening of the Mersey tunnel,
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## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1891	Federation Convention draft a Constitution for the Commonwealth of Australia, April 3.	1858	Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme.	1769	The Governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses. The assembly of North Carolina dissolved by the Governor. Goods sent to Boston from Great Britain refused and sent back.	1786	Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.	1813	The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23. The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
1893	Serious floods in Queensland, property and life lost.	1860	Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.	1770	Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. Lord Monk made Governor-General, Nov. 28. British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trent" affair. Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms new cabinet.	1787	Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding. Constitution of the United States adopted Sept. 17.	1814	The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson. The American coast blockaded by the British. Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton. York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27. The "Chesapeake," frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
1895	Great panic in the money market; many banks and business houses fail.	1861	Great fire in Quebec, June 7.	1771	First paper mill erected at Milton. Boston massacre, March 5; British soldiers kill three and wound four citizens. Removal of the duties on tea. Insurrection in North Carolina against the government officers by regulators; rebellion suppressed, May 16, by Governor Tryon and six regulators hanged.	1788	Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina. Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.	1815	First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first President of the United States. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed. Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia. Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State. Indiana defeat St. Clair.
1901	New Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed at Sydney.	1862	Death of Sir Allan McNab.	1772	The British man-of-war Gaspee burned in Narragansett Bay by Americans from Providence.	1789	First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first President of the United States. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed. Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia. Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State. Indiana defeat St. Clair.	1816	The "Argus," a British sloop, taken by the U. S. brig "Pelecan," Aug. 14. The British sloop "Boxer" captured by the U. S. brig "Enterprise," Sept. 4. The British fleet, 63 guns, on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
1903	Bombala N. S. W. chosen as capital.	1864	Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10.	1773	First American Methodist Conference, consisting of ten ministers, all of foreign birth. Blind Asylum established at Williamsburg, Va., the first in America. The cargoes of the tea-ships in Boston thrown into the harbor by masked men, Dec. 16.	1790	First Congress meets at New York. George Washington elected first President of the United States. North Carolina ratifies the Constitution. Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17. Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution. Hamilton's financial schemes proposed. Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia. Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State. Indiana defeat St. Clair.	1817	Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians Aug. 30. Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11. Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12. Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13. The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
1910	Bill passed providing for a Federal note issue of \$85,000,000.	1865	Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14. General Dix proclaims reprisals; order rescinded by President Lincoln. Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec.	1774	Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23. Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1.	1791	Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State. The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey. Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.	1818	Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
1911	Commonwealth of Australia celebrated its tenth anniversary by approval of site for federal capital in district of Yass-canberra.	1866	First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7.	1775	Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton. Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.	1792	The "Essex," a British frigate, captured at Valparaiso, by two British vessels. Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20. The "Eperier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 29. Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 6.	1819	The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 25. Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
1867	English Stamp Act accepted by Canadian provinces.	1867	First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monk appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.	1776	Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.	1793	Perpetual Union of the Colonies formed, May 20. General Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, June 15.	1820	Battle of Chippewa. Brown defeats Drummond, July 5. Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane. Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
1768	Sir Guy Carleton Governor. Great fire in Montreal.	1868	St. John Young becomes Governor-General, Nov. 27.	1777	Americans under Ethan Allen take Ticonderoga, May 10. Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrive from England.	1794	Washington's second term as President begins. Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. France recalls Genet.	1821	The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 9. Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.
1774	Roman Catholic citizens of Canada confirmed in their political rights and property.	1869	Hudson Bay territories purchased for £300,000.	1778	Defeat of the Americans at Bunker Hill after stubborn resistance, June 17. Washington assumes command at Cambridge, July 3.	1795	Congress ratifies Jay's treaty. Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.	1822	British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
1775	Legislative council of 23 members appointed. Commencement of the American War of Independence.	1870	Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.	1779	Continental Fast Day, July 20. Falmouth burned by the British, Oct. 17. Generals Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada; capture of St. John, Nov. 3; of Montreal, Nov. 12. Repulse of Arnold at Quebec, Nov. 14; second and joint assault defeated and Montgomery killed, Dec. 31.	1796	Resignation of George Washington. John Adams inaugurated as President. Treaty with France annulled.	1823	Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29. The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
1776	Invasion of Canada by the Americans, under Montgomery and B. Arnold. Fort St. John taken by Montgomery, Nov. 3.	1871	Manitoba, formerly Rupert's Land, formed and becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada. Prince Alfred visits Canada.	1780	Destruction of Norfolk by the British, Jan. 1. Boston, evacuated by the British in consequence of the Americans having taken possession of Dorchester Heights, which commanded the harbor, March 17.	1797	Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.	1824	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1777	Montreal captured, Nov. 12. Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31.	1872	Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monk appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12.	1781	Washington arrives at New York, April 14.	1798	Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.	1825	Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
1778	Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.	1873	Macdonald's ministry charged with corruption, and forced to resign; new ministry formed by Mackenzie.	1782	Declaration of Independence, July 4. Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.	1799	Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.	1826	Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
1779	Settlement of Upper Canada.	1874	Prince Edward's Island becomes a part of the Dominion of Canada. Earl of Dufferin becomes Governor-General.	1783	Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.	1800	The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington. Treaty signed with France. General Bankruptcy Law passed.	1827	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1781	Canada is given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces.	1875	Second Fenian raid repelled by militia; the leader, O'Neill, captured by United States troops.	1784	Battle of Flatbush, or Brooklyn, on Long Island; Howe (loss 400) defeats the American generals, Putnam and Sullivan (loss 2,000), Aug. 27.	1801	Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.	1828	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1782	First House of Assembly opened.	1876	United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award Canada \$5,500,000.	1785	New York evacuated by the Americans and occupied by the British, Sept. 15. Battle of White Plains; Howe (loss 300 or 400) defeats Washington (loss 300 or 400), Oct. 28.	1802	New York Evening Post established. War with Tripoli commenced, June 10. Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.	1829	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1783	Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada.	1877	The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, appointed Viceroy, Oct. 14.	1786	Washington arrives at New York, April 14.	1803	Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State. Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.	1830	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1784	Slavery abolished in Canada.	1878	Fortune Bay outrages. United States pay Fishery award, Nov. 21.	1787	Declaration of Independence, July 4. Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.	1804	Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.	1831	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1785	Second war between the United States and Great Britain.	1879	Arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, Nov. 25.	1788	Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit a treaty with the French.	1805	Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4. Ice first becomes an article of commerce. Seizure of armed American vessels by England.	1832	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1786	Capture of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15. Surrender of General Wordsworth, Oct. 14.	1880	Industrial Exposition at Ottawa.	1789	Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.	1806	American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.	1833	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1787	Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27.	1881	Earl of Salisbury refuses compensation for Fortune Bay affair; Lord Granville grants it.	1790	Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahel and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.	1807	British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.	1834	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1788	Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock.	1882	\$75,000 award for Fortune Bay outrages. Bill to construct railroad from Halifax to Buzzard Inlet passed, June 31.	1791	Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).	1808	Trouble with England respecting the rights of neutrals.	1835	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1789	Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sackets Harbor, May 29.	1883	Patents issued to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Feb. 16.	1792	Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 600) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).	1809	Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.	1836	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1790	Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6.	1884	The Marquis of Lansdowne appointed Governor-General, May 21.	1793	Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11.	1810	Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.	1837	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1791	Indecisive battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.	1885	Meeting of the British Association, at Montreal, Aug. 27.	1794	Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.	1811	Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.	1838	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1792	United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4.	1886	Dynamite explosions at Quebec, Oct. 11. Opening conflict at Fish Creek with the half-breed and Indian rebels, under Louis Riel, April 24.	1795	Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.	1812	First coast survey ordered by Congress.	1839	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1793	Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25.	1887	Capture, near Batoche, of Louis Riel.	1796	Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.	1813	Emigration of slaves forbidden by Congress.	1840	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1794	Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain.	1888	Opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway.	1797	Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.	1814	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.	1841	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1795	Treaty of Ghent closes the war.	1889	Resolution against the Coercion Bill passed April 26.	1798	Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.	1815	Battle of Fort Erie, Aug. 15.	1842	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1796	Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada.	1890	Newfoundland refuses to join Canada, April.	1799	American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.	1816	Battle of Bladensburg.	1843	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1797	Political agitation in Upper Canada.	1891	Lord Stanley made Governor, June 11.	1800	Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18.	1817	British General, Ross, defeats Winder, Aug. 24.	1844	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1798	Career of Robert Gourlay.	1892	Weldon Extradition Bill passed, April 26.	1801	Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahel and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.	1818	Battle of New Orleans, Dec. 24.	1845	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1799	Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada.	1893	General census taken April 5.	1802	Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).	1819	Battle of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.	1846	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1800	Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada.	1894	Earl of Aberdeen appointed Governor-General, May 11.	1803	Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 600) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).	1820	"Constitution" captures the "Cyane" and "Levant," Feb. 20.	1847	War declared with Algiers.
1801	Welland Canal incorporated.	1895	School war in Manitoba.	1804	Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 3-4.	1821	"The Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.	1848	The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
1802	First agitation against the Orangemen.	1896	Attempt the capture of Toronto, Dec. 4.	1805	Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.	1822	Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers. Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.	1849	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1803	Agitation in Upper Canada.	1897	Total defeat by St. Eustace, Dec. 14.	1806	James Madison President. Intercourse between France and England forbidden.	1823	Hunt first manufactures axes.	1850	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1804	First Canadian railway opened.	1898	Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States.	1807	American independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.	1824	Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.	1851	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1805	House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business.	1899	Affair of the "Caroline."	1808	Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Jan. 1.	1825	Indiana admitted as a State.	1852	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1806	"Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal.	1900	Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16.	1809	Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.	1826	Second United States bank chartered.	1853	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1807	Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States.	1901	Affair of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel."	1810	France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.	1827	Steam first applied to paper making.	1854	Attack on the British, by the "Wasp," June 22.
1808	Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada.	1902	End of the rebellion in Upper Canada. Res						

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1823	The Monroe doctrine, June 18. First gas company in New York. First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.	1837	Great financial crash and panic throughout the country. Haraden originates the express business. Michigan admitted into the Union. First zinc produced in the country. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.	1848	Great fire in St. Louis. Prof. Webster murders Dr. Parkman, Nov. 23. United States gold dollar first coined. California adopts a constitution prohibiting slavery. Death of James K. Polk, June 15.	1858	Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, August.	1861	Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escape of Mason and Slidell from Charleston.		
1824	The principles of Robert Owen preached. Pins first made by machinery. First reformatory school founded in New York. Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufacturers. Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 18.	1838	First zinc produced in the country. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.	1849	Filibustering expeditions against Cuba forbidden by the President. Visit of Father Mathew, the temperance advocate. Capt. Minie invents the Minie conical bullet. Mason and Dixon's line surveyed. Cholera visits the United States, severe at Cincinnati and St. Louis. California Constitution formed at Monterey. Great riot at Astor Place Opera House, New York.	1859	Minnesota admitted as a state, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrines. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.	1862	Battle of Antietam, between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee, Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17. Battle of Fredericksburg, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of the army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Nov. 1.		
1825	The Capitol at Washington completed. First edge tool manufactory established. Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.	1839	Mormon war in Missouri. Intense political excitement. The Log Cabin campaign. Election of William Henry Harrison as President. Goodwin invents vulcanized rubber. The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.	1850	Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30. First Washingtonian Society founded. Adams' Express Company organized. Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent. William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6. McLeod's (Noah) Dictionary first published. Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9. Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18. Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished. Greely establishes the New York Tribune.	1860	Treaty with England for a transit way across Panama. French Ambassador dismissed from Washington. Death of John C. Calhoun, March 31. Congress passes the Oregon Donation Law. Uncle Tom's Cabin first published. Watches first made by machinery. Fugitive Slave Law passed. Death of Zachary Taylor, July 9. Grimm Arctic Expedition sails. California admitted as a Free State, Sept. 9. New Mexico and Utah organized as territories, Sept. 9. Visit of Jenny Lind to America, Sept. 12. Dahlgren invents the cast-iron gun.	1863	Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombarded, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.		
1826	Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7. Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities. Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4. Great anti-mason excitement. Abduction of William Morgan.	1840	Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States. Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26. Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph. Delano's first fire-proof safes.	1851	Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch. Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer. The Fourier community, excitement. Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed, with England, Aug. 9. Bunker Hill monument completed. Termination of war with Seminoles. Lucifer matches first made by machinery. President vetoes bill for National Bank. Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3. Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.	1864	William Miller and the "Millerites" \$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish telegraph lines. Fremont explores Columbia River, Willamette Valley, and Klamath Lake. Great comet visible during the day. Death of Noah Webster. Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe. Explosion of the gun, the "peace-maker," killing the Secretaries of Navy and State.	1865	First Asylum for Idiots established in New York. California Vigilance Committee formed. American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng. Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York. Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.	1866	Dispute with England about the fisheries. Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry. First street-railway in New York. Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24. Treaty of Commerce with Chili. Branch mint established in San Francisco. Franklin Pierce elected President.
1827	Treaty with Creek Indians concluded. Treaty with the Kansas Indians, and the great and little Osages. Treaty with the Republic of Colombia. Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair." First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.	1841	Treaty with the Republic of Colombia. Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair." First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power. Sandpaper and emery first made. First locomotive introduced from England, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Baltimore and Ohio railroad commenced. Congress makes provision for officers of the revolutionary war. Democrat and Republican first chosen by their respective political parties. General Jackson elected President. Treaty of Peace with Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Planing mill first patented.	1852	First Asylum for Idiots established in New York. California Vigilance Committee formed. American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng. Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York. Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.	1867	Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21.	1868	Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."		
1828	Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States. Independence of Mexico recognized. Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill. First Asylum for the Blind established. First Horticultural Society formed.	1842	Commercial treaty with Turkey. South Carolina asserts "States Rights." The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6. Building of the South Carolina railroad. American Institute of Learning founded. Great debate between Webster and Hayne.	1853	First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency. The "Midas" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope. James K. Polk elected President. Morison war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor. Copper discovered in Michigan. Texas asks for annexation.	1869	Yellow fever in New York. Children's Aid Society, New York, founded. Walker's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.	1870	Georgia secedes, Jan. 18. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1.		
1829	Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States. Independence of Mexico recognized. Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill. First Asylum for the Blind established. First Horticultural Society formed.	1843	Commercial treaty with China. First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency. The "Midas" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope. James K. Polk elected President. Morison war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor. Copper discovered in Michigan. Texas asks for annexation.	1854	First annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense. Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union. War declared by Mexico, June 4. Naval school at Annapolis opened. Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine. Great fire in Pittsburg. Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.	1871	Provisional Government of Confederate States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.	1872	U.S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10.		
1830	Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States. Independence of Mexico recognized. Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26. Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill. First Asylum for the Blind established. First Horticultural Society formed.	1844	Commercial treaty with China. First telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. First anti-slavery candidate nominated for the presidency. The "Midas" first American steamboat, rounds Cape of Good Hope. James K. Polk elected President. Morison war in Illinois, murder of Joseph Smith; Brigham Young selected as his successor. Copper discovered in Michigan. Texas asks for annexation.	1855	First annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense. Florida and Iowa admitted into the Union. War declared by Mexico, June 4. Naval school at Annapolis opened. Elias Howe produces his first sewing machine. Great fire in Pittsburg. Serious fire in New York, 300 buildings burned.	1873	Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."				
1831	Intense Tariff and Free Trade excitement. Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper. Death of James Monroe, July 4. Manning mowing machines patented. Guthrie discovers chloroform. Howe invents first practical pin machine. Buttons first made by machinery. Western College of Teachers established.	1845	First manufacture of files. Zachary Taylor, with 4,000 troops, advanced to Corpus Christi, Texas. Negotiations toward purchase of San Domingo.	1856	Loss of the steamship Arctic. Cubans seize American mail-steamer "Black Warrior," Feb. 28. First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island. American ship "Cayenne" bombs Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12. Invention of the Iron Tower for ironclad vessels, by Ericsson.	1874	Georgia secedes, Jan. 18. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1.				
1832	President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill. New protective tariff measure passed. South Carolina nullification movement. U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6. First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S., June 21. Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.	1846	Free Soil party originated. Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°. Hostilities begin in Mexico. Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.	1857	Reciprocity Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2. Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24. Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.	1875	Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3.	1876	Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7.		
1833	President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill. New protective tariff measure passed. South Carolina nullification movement. U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6. First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S., June 21. Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.	1847	New Tariff bill passed, July 28. President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 8. "Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House. Gun-cotton invented.	1858	Commercial Treaty with Japan signed, March 31. American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.	1877	Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10.	1878	Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.		
1834	The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.	1848	Matamoras taken, May 18. New Tariff bill passed, July 28. President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 8. "Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House. Gun-cotton invented.	1859	Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin. Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney. Paraguays attack United States steamer, "Water Witch."	1878	Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.	1879	Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.		
1835	President Jackson begins his second term, March 4. The Southern States hold a states-right Convention.	1849	President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 8. "Wilson Proviso" against extension of slavery passes the House. Gun-cotton invented.	1860	Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.	1879	Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8.	1880	Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn.		
1836	Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed. Death of John Randolph, May 24. Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.	1850	Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.	1861	Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.	1881	Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days' bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11.	1882	Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed, March 8.		
1837	Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.	1851	Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.	1862	Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.	1883	Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.	1884	Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops, under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19.		
1838	First successful reaper patented. Ericsson invents the caloric engine.	1852	First annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.	1863	Jefferson Davis, of Pennsylvania, retiring, Jan. 13.	1885	Fort Henry, on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6.	1886	Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8.		
1839	Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.	1853	Northwestern boundary fixed at 49°.	1864	Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.	1887	Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.	1888	Battle of Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16.		
1840	Lucifer matches first made.	1854	Hostilities begin in Mexico.	1865	Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.	1889	Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 22.	1890	Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed, March 8.		
1841	Walter Hunt invents first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.	1855	Battles of Palo Alto, May 8, and Resaca de la Palma, May 9; victory of Gen. Taylor.	1866	Provisional Government of Confederate States meets at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4.	1891	Confederate ram "Merrimac" sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessels, in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.	1892	Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 869 killed, wounded and missing, March 13.		
1842	Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.	1856	Matamoras taken, May 18.	1867	Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9.	1893	Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14.	1894	Battle of Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699.		
1843	Great fire in New York.	1857	New Tariff bill passed, July 28.	1868	Florida secedes, Jan. 10.	1895	Battle of Corinth, Va., May 5.	1896	Battle of West Point, May 7.		
1844	Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.	1858	President vetoes River Harbor bill, Aug. 8.	1869	Alabama secedes, Jan. 11.	1897	Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10.	1898	Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks; success of Unionists.		
1845	Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.	1859	First annexed by Act of Congress, Mexico takes offense.	1870	South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West."	1899	Unionists lose Brashears City, June 13.	1900	Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16.		
1846	New York Herald established by Bennett.	1860	Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.	1871	Georgia secedes, Jan. 18.	1901	Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17.	1902	Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24.		
1847	Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.	1861	Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.	1872	Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26.	1903	Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1.	1904	Gen. Butler in command at New Orleans, May 1.		
1848	Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.	1862	Paraguays attack United States steamer, "Water Witch."	1873	North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20.	1905	Yorktown evacuated, May 4.	1906	Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Farragut.		
1849	Seminole Indian war renewed.	1863	Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.	1874	Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22.	1907	Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5.	1908	Battle of West Point, May 7.		
1850	Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.	1864	Court claims established.	1875	Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24.	1909	Battle of Corinth, Va., May 5.	1910	Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7.		
1851	Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.	1865	William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.	1876	Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3.	1911	Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.	1912	Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8.		
1852	Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.	1866									

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862	Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8. Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12. Union Gen. O. M. Mitchel, astronomer, died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 30. La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union losses, 13,771. Battle of Kingstown, N. C. Confederates defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to Gen. Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras, Nov. 1. West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.	1864	Assaults on Petersburg; Union forces losing 10,000 men in four days, June 16-18. Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kenesaw, and fails, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kenesaw, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9. Rousseau's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12. Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16. Greely's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18. Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30. Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3. Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 30. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19. Defeats of Early by Sheridan, in Shenandoah, Sept. 19-22. Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery. Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27. Death of Chief-Judge Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12. Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8. Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiaries by Confederates in New York, Nov. 25. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Great victory. Confederates under Hood retreat; Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," Dec. 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25.	1866	Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. 1867	Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, January. 1868	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
1863	Battle of Murfreesboro; Rosecrans defeats Bragg, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln goes into effect, liberating all slaves in Southern States. Death of Lyman Beecher, D. D., aged 87, Jan. 10. U. S. steamer "Hatteras" sunk by Southern privateer "Alabama," off Texas, Jan. 11. Capture of Arkansas Post by Gen. McClellan, Jan. 11. Confederate ram "Atlanta" captured off Savannah, Ga., by Union monitor "Weehawken," Jan. 17. First U. S. colored regiment enrolled in South Carolina, Jan. 25. Act to provide a national currency becomes a law, Feb. 25. Farragut runs batteries at Grand Gulf, April 1. Com. Porter successfully runs the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, on Mississippi river, taken by U. S. Grant, May 1. Col. Grierson's raid through Mississippi arrives at Baton Rouge, May 2. Arrival of C. L. Valandigham, Secy. of War, fighting between Union forces, under Lee, about Chancellorsville, Va.; Confederate Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson killed; Hooker defeated, May 2, 3, 4. Battle of Jackson, Miss.; captured by Gen. Grant, May 14. Battle of Baker's Creek; Pemberton routed by Grant, May 16. Battle of Black River Bridge; retreat of Pemberton to Vicksburg, May 17. Vicksburg besieged by Grant, May 21. Colored troops first brought into action at Port Hudson, May 27. Battle at Milliken's Bend, June 6, 7. Retreat of Milroy from Winchester, June 14. Invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's entire army, June 15-25. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Gen. Lee defeated by Union forces, under Gen. Meade, July 2, 3. Morgan begins his raid through Indiana and Ohio, July 3. Vicksburg surrendered by Gen. Pemberton to Union forces, under Grant, July 4. Port Hudson surrendered to Gen. Banks, and Natchez occupied by Gen. Grant—Mississippi river being thus opened to navigation, July 8. Anti-draft riots in New York; 2,000 rioters killed, July 13, 14, 15. Riot in Boston, July 15. Gen. Burnside occupies Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 3. Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19. Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28. First Fenian Congress held in the United States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17. Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8. Draft of 500,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1. Gilt's armory, at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28. General Grant made Lieutenant-General, March 4. A Free State government inaugurated in Louisiana, March. Admiral Porter's Red River expedition, March 4. Gen. U. S. Grant appointed Commander-in-Chief of army of United States, March 12; assumes command, March 17. A call for 200,000 more men, March 15. Arkansas votes to become a Free State, March 16. Battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark.; defeat of Kirby Smith, April 4. New York Sanitary Commission Fair receipts over one million dollars. Union expedition to Mansfield, La., foiled, April 8; Union forces, reinforced, repulse Confederates at Pleasant Hill. Fort Pillow massacre, April 12. Wells surrenders Plymouth, N. C., to Confederates, April 20. Severe fighting between Confederates, under Lee, and Union forces, under Grant, in Virginia, in advance on Richmond, May 3-11. Battle of the Wilderness, May 5. Occupation of City Point by General Butler, May 4. Sherman begins his march toward Atlanta, May 7. Battle of Resaca, Ga., between Generals Sherman and Johnston, May 15. Failure of Butler to capture Drury's Bluff, May 16. Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne, May 19. Fighting between Lee and Grant at the North Anna, May 21-24. Battle of Dalton, Ga., May 28; Union victory. Sheridan captures Cold Harbor, May 31. Evacuation of Alltoona Pass, June 1. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 3. Battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5. Hunter attacks Lynchburg; retreats into West Virginia, June 8. Army of the Potomac crosses to south side of James River, June 12-15.	1865	Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Port Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2, 3. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. Attempted assassination of Seward, April 14. President Lincoln dies, April 15. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Vice-President, takes oath of office as President. Macon, Ga., occupied by Union forces; great amount of army stores taken, April 20. Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 26. Gen. Johnston's army surrenders to Gen. Sherman, April 26.	1866	Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Port Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2, 3. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. 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Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2, 3. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. President issues orders to stop drafting and further purchase of war material, April 13. President Lincoln assassinated, in Washington, by Wilkes Booth, April 14. 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Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commissioners, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2, 3. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Selma, Ala., captured with large stores, April 5. Battle of Sailor's Creek; defeat of Ewell and Custis Lee, April 6. Grant demands the surrender of the Southern army, April 7. Lee surrenders to U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9. Mobile evacuated by the Confederates, April 10. Montgomery, Ala., surrenders to Wilson, April 11. 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Capture and death of Wilkes Booth, April 26.	1871	Establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Port Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1.<						

## ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1888	Major-Gen. John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14. U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21. President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliation Act, August 23. Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12. Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 18. September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29. U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibitory Law," Oct. 22. The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville West made public, Oct. 24. Lord Sackville West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20. National Election for President; the Republican candidates elected, Nov. 6. Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths 412, and of cases 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. U. S. men-of-war "Galena" and "Yantic" sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12. Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9. Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10. Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16. North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2. Trial of Cronin suspects began Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Beggs found not guilty. David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6.	The enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized, March 6. Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11. Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14. Nicaragua Canal Party sails, March 14. American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers, March 30. Recall of the Italian Minister, Baron Fava, March 31. 25th anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic, April 6. Grand broken for the Grant Monument, New York City, April 27. Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 28. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 29. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled June 3. The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals, June 12. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4. First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15. International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30, \$500,000 accepted from the Itata for violation of the U. S. Navigation laws, July. Liber filed against the arms and ammunition on the Itata, at San Diego, July 12. State of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21. Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25. The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5. Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13. Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19. The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 31m., Aug. 19. Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22.	Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15. Wyoming appoints women to National Republican Convention, May 7. The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8. The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10. Association of American authors formed, May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30. James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4. Republican National Convention held, June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23. Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30. Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6. National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7. Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10. Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14. Great storms in Minnesota, July 30. The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21. H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23. George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26. Imman Steamer "City of Paris" breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27. Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30. Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5. Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5. International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7. Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13.	Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 25. Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Sooul Corea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26. New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.		
1890	Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18. La grippe or influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19. Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25. Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6. General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4. The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1. Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 28.	1891 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17. Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 7.	1892 Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28. Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1. Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 16. U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26. Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7. Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5. Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5. Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Ind. Ter., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7. Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8. Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24. The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 9. Ex-Congressman W. R. Morrison selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21. Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24. French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25. The Silver bill shelved, March 28. The Free Wool bill passed, April 7. Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14. Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15. Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16. Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16. The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18. U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19. The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21. The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27.	1893 The President proclaims retaliation against Canada on canals, Aug. 20. Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.05 1/4, Aug. 31. Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31. Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer "Monrovia," Aug. 31. Nelson beats the stallion record, 2.13 1/4, Aug. 31. 1892 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7. Nancy Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2.04, Sept. 28. Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1. Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21. Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss. Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6. Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared off, Nov. 19. Stamboul lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2.07 1/2, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30.	1894 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1.	1895 Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 25. Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair closed at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland Silver bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Sooul Corea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 68 factories close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26. New Tariff becomes a law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Amnesty granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6.
1891	Application before the U. S. Supreme Court for a prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12. Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles Jan. 15. Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13.<					











